THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the COMMERCIAL Printing Company, Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carrier, 15 cents a week; $15 a year; by mail (postpaid), $10 a year.

☞Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary, and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year, ($2 issued), $3 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of Club.

The money must always accompany the Order, and in no case can a less price be taken.

☞Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1874. NO. 56.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

LATEST ELECTION RETURNS.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

The Official Vote by Counties.

UNION.

	Rep.	Dem.
Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	1,837	Latta	1,177
Aud. Gen.—Allen	1,826	Temple	1,140
Sec. In. Affairs—Beath	1,884	McCandless	1,146
Sup. Judge—Paxson	1,824	Woodward	1,176
Congress—Alexander	1,766	Mackey	1,120
Assembly—Wolfe	1,665	Smith	1,339
Dis. Att'y—Hayes	1,939	Cox	1,012
Prothono.—Hassenplug	2,129	Mercer	882
Comm'r—Schoech	1,761	Leiby	1,220
Surveyor—Sheckler	1,826		
Auditor—Brown	1,840	Bower	1,139
Coroner—McFadden	1,755		

BRADFORD.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	5,519	Latta	4,394
Aud. Gen.—Allen	5,519	Temple	4,239
Sec. In. Affairs—Beath	5,519	McCandless	4,239
Sup. Judge—Paxson	5,388	Woodward	4,168
Congress—Laporte	4,691	Powell	5,112
Senate—Scott	5,104	Rockwell	5,002
Assembly—Moscrip	5,227	Piollett	5,069
Kinney	4,541	Terry	4,943
Tracy	5,556	Peck	4,738
Dis. Att'y.—Canfield	5,449	Foyle	4,646
Comm'r—Shepard	5,229	Ingersoll	4,762
Auditor—Brink	5,730	Maynard	4,445
Surveyor—Myer	5,518	Morgan	444

BEAVER.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	2,877	Latta	2,485
Aud. Gen.—Allen	2,909	Temple	2,555
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	2,939	McCandless	2,544
Sup. Judge—Paxson	2,900	Woodward	2,467
Pros. Judges—Hice	2,767	Shinn	987
Congress—Wallace	2,710	Miller	750
Assembly—Wendt	2,742	Graff	2,622
Longfellow	2,721	Kennedy	2,450
Dist. Att'y—Marker	2,704	Buchanan	2,758
Surveyor—Harper	2,924	Nye	2,554
Comm'r—Watterson	2,753	Garothers	2,560
Director—Walton	2,914	Russel	2,487
Auditor—Hartou	2,924	Connel	2,586
Trust. Acad—Dorrington	2,765	Glass	2,588
Moore	2,559	Wilson	2,485
Harnagh	2,996		

YORK.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	4,081	Latta	3,111
Aud. Gen.—Allen	4,078	Temple	3,093
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	4,078	McCandless	3,097
Sup. Judge—Paxson	4,075	Woodward	3,112
Congress—McNair	4,035	Marsh	3,245
Senate—Smith	4,095	Chaney	3,205
Sheriff—Hay	4,216	Stambaugh	6,941
Dist. Att'y—Lentz	3,962	Bradford	3,181
Comm'r—Anderson	4,202	Leber	3,160
Assembly—Lanius	4,009	Stevens	3,994
Mitchell	4,089	Myers	3,977
Graham	4,096	Gemmill	3,960
Wolter	4,106	Austine	3,828
Director—Wolff	4,096	Reynold	3,974
Auditor—Underwood	4,083	Brown	3,972
Surveyor—Fulton	4,123	Keech	3,964

CARBON.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	2,069	Latta	2,420
Aud. Gen.—Allen	2,083	Temple	2,416
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	2,083	McCandless	2,420
Sup. Judge—Paxson	2,047	Woodward	2,419
Congress—Butler	2,188	Collins	2,288
Assembly—Williams	2,203	Harvey	2,097
Struthers	2,418	Darling	2,423
Dis. Att'y—Bertolette	1,926	Stewers	2,509
Commr'—Rinch	2,027	Hess	2,333
Coroner—Kives	2,072	Smythe	2,407
Auditor—Longshore	2,019	Keiser	2,499
Surveyor—Xander	2,101		

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., November 9.—The latest returns show that Purman, Republican, for Congress in the First district, is elected by from five to seven hundred majority. It will require the official vote to decide the result in the Second district, although it is believed that Walls, Republican, is elected. The Senate is a tie. The Republicans claim the Legislature by a majority of three on joint ballot.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 9.—The vote of Senator Spencer was challenged at Decatur by a life-long citizen, on the ground that he did not live there. Spencer claims Decatur as his home. The Democratic majority in the State will be 15,000. Six Democratic Congressmen have been elected, and there will be 30 Democratic majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. Alexander White and many prominent Republicans are in caucus here, but for what purpose is unknown.

NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9.—The returns from Nevada are not yet complete. As far as given, Bradley, Democrat, for Governor, has 2,000 majority, and Adams, Democrat, for Lieutenant Governor, has 1,800 majority. Woodburn, Republican, for Congress, has 1,000 majority. The rest of the State ticket is probably Republican.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, November 9.—Returns, official and unofficial, give Mouton, Conservative candidate for State Treasurer, 4,150 majority—777 less than McEnery's in 1872. The Republicans still claim Dubuclet's election by a small majority.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, November 9.—Later returns from the Eighth district, which comprises the remote northern counties of the State, indicate the election of Cole, Democrat, over McDill, by about 100 majority. This leaves the Wisconsin delegation five Republicans and three Democrats—a Democratic gain of one.

AKRON, OHIO.

Business Difficulty Between Editors.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

AKRON, O., November 9, 1874.

A petition was filed in the Common Pleas Court this afternoon, by Mr. Knight, of the *City Times*, asking for an injunction to restrain Mr. Everett, editor of the *Daily Argus*, from publishing a paper in the county. Everitt was formerly editor of the *Times*.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Valuable Stolen Papers Recovered.

COLUMBUS, November 9.—Superintendent Thompson, of the Metropolitan force, to-day, recovered from two thieves a satchel containing railroad bonds and valuable papers, contracts and specifications, valued at several thousand dollars. This satchel is the property of John M. Day, a railroad contractor, residing at Des Moines, Iowa, and was stolen from him in this city about ten days ago.

Suicide at Clarksville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, November 9.—Samuel Brackman, a prominent citizen of Clarksville, committed suicide last night by hanging. No cause is assigned.

Thrilling Confession of a Murderer.

TERRE HAUTE, November 9.—On the 9th of October Joseph Robbins, a bridge watchman at Kaskaskia river, on the Vandalia Railroad, in Illinois, was murdered. Nathan Burgus, a neighbor of Robbins, was arrested by the officials of Fayette county, and the evidence against him was so strong that he has made a confession in open court. He says: "I knew the Vandalia pay car had passed that afternoon and had paid Robbins his month's wages. I got that night and went to the bridge. As I approached the watch house I saw, through the window, Robbins setting inside. His shoulders and head only could be seen. I raised the gun and fired. I then hesitated a few minutes to listen if the report of the gun had aroused any one. I then went up to the watch house door and found Robbins on his knees, praying. I plainly heard him say: 'Oh! God, have mercy on the one who did this; spare him, for Jesus' sake.' I was horrified and turned and ran as I do not know where. I did not enter the house nor touch the door. His words haunt me still." The sum of money for which Robbins was murdered was murdered was thirty-one dollars and fifty cents. There is great excitement in Fayette county, and threats of lynching Burgus are made.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for to-day—For the Middle States and the Lower Lake region, generally clear weather, southwest to northwest winds, followed by lower temperatures and stationary or rising barometer. For the Ohio Valley, clearing and cooler weather, with light winds and falling, followed by rising barometer.

Hon. John W. Head, member of Congress elect, from the Fourth district of Tennessee, died at Gallatin yesterday morning.

The Democrats of Tennessee will celebrate the recent successes of their party, the 19th instant, by a grand mass meeting in Nashville.

The expediency of a common International Code respecting average and prizage, and other matters connected with navigation, is under consideration.

David Swinton, of Cincinnati, yesterday gave thirty thousand dollars to the Young Men's Christian Association of that city, to pay off a debt hanging over the Association.

The small-pox is still on the increase in Montreal. The Hotel Dieu and the general hospital are over-crowded. The Hospital House, in New Mountain Park, has been taken possession of, and ten patients moved there since Saturday.

Despite the Government measures in Asia Minor, the famine continues. The Khedive of Egypt has sent corn to the distressed district. Mr. Baker, the American minister, Philip Francis, the British Consul-General, and M. Lobet, a French banker, have formed a relief committee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY—THE BANQUET—SPEECH OF DISRAELI—TWO PERSONS KILLED IN THE CROWD.

LONDON, November 9.—The festivities of Lord Mayor's day were concluded with a grand banquet at Guildhall. Among the distinguished persons present, were Disraeli, Lord Cairns, the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcoate, Right Hon. Messrs. Hardy, Hunt and Cross, the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord John Manners and Right Hon. Mr. Goshen. The Lord Mayor gave the usual toast to Her Majesty's ministers, and Disraeli responded. He referred to the tranquility England had enjoyed for the last six years. The reasons were not far to seek; the people were now contented, the working classes of Great Britain inherited rights and privileges not yet possessed by the nobility of other lands; they had no fear of arbitrary ministers and domiciliary visits; they possessed the right to combine for the protection of the interests of labor; justice was pure and no respecter of individual classes; although the services of the sovereign was open to all, no one was liable to be dragged unwilling from his home employments. It was not wonderful that a nation possessed of such privileges wished to preserve them. Under such circumstances, was it to be wondered at that the working classes were conservative? Disraeli looked back to the last session of Parliament with satisfaction, but avoided making any political forecast. As far as the present was concerned, the country had seldom been more prosperous. He had good authority for stating that there was a considerable revival of trade and great promise of an increase of commercial transactions, and that the public revenues would realize all the Government anticipated. He praised Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India, and the Marquis of Salisbury, Indian Secretary, for their sagacity in dealing with the famine in India. Referring to the recent outcry for the separation of colonies, he distinctly declared himself in favor of the maintenance of the integrity of the empire. Of this policy the annexation of the Fiji Islands was a proof. The Government was resolved to consolidate the empire, and establish identity of interest, and sympathy with the colonies. He thanked the French Ambassador for the friendly sentiments he expressed when replying to the toast to the diplomatic body. Although it would be trifling with truth to assert that the state of the Continent showed no cause for anxiety, yet the Government believed in the maintenance of the peace for which all the great powers were anxious. Disraeli, in taking his seat, was loudly applauded.

LONDON, November 9.—In the pressure of the crowds to witness the Lord Mayor's procession, yesterday, two persons were killed and several injured.

FLAW IN THE DIRECT CABLE—A DELAY RESULTS.

LONDON, November 9.—Advices from the steamer Faraday state that up to 8 A. M., 1,461 miles of direct cable had been paid out, and at 6 P. M. a fault was discovered in the cable, but too late to prevent it from being passed overboard. The wind was blowing a gale, and the cable was buoyed. When the steamer Faraday arrived, the Faraday was in latitude 48 degrees 37 minutes north, longitude 44 degrees 55 minutes west. The depth of water was decreasing, the ship being one hundred and eighty miles from where it was intended to splice on the shore end.

Spain.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS FROM IRUN.

HENDAYE, November 9.—The bombardment of Irun is continued. Generals Loma and Laserna visited the town on Sunday, but they stayed only half an hour. They are expected to return over the hills from San Sebastian with 600 men, and the Carlists have gone to meet them. A battle is expected to result.

BAYONNE, November 9.—The Carlist attack on Irun has been a complete failure. The siege has been raised and Don Carlos has withdrawn his army from that vicinity. The loss to the Carlists during the bombardment has been heavy.

PARIS, November 9.—The truth of the Spanish Government's announcement that Irun has been raised, is denied by Carlists here, who profess to have information that the besiegers are violently cannonading the town to-day. They also state that Don Carlos visited all the outposts yesterday. A Republican battalion has landed at Fontarabia, and a decisive action is expected to take place to-morrow.

LONDON, November 9.—A special to the *Standard* reports that 10,000 Republican troops have collected in the approaches to Irun, for the relief of the town, but the Carlists occupy the intervening passes in great force.

DON ALPHONSO SENT ABROAD.

PARIS, November 9.—The Paris *Union* says that Don Carlos has intrusted his brother Alphonso with an important mission to foreign courts.

Italy.

THE ELECTION—MINISTRY RE-ELECTED.

ROME, November 9.—Additional returns from the voting yesterday, for the Chamber of Deputies, show that all the ministers have been re-elected. Up to the present it is known that in 165 districts the elections were decided, and in 173, second ballots will be required.

THE GOVERNMENT SUCCESSFUL IN THE ELECTION.

ROME, November 9.—Official returns confirm the success of the Government in the election. The ministerial candidates have been elected in 356 out of 590 districts.

Germany.

CONGREGATIONAL ELECTION OF PRIESTS A FAILURE.

BERLIN, November 9.—The first attempt of the Prussian Government to have priests elected by congregations has taken place at Sandisberg, and resulted in an utter failure. Only eleven persons offered to vote.

France.

NEXT MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

PARIS, November 9.—*Le Presse*, a semi-official organ, says that the forthcoming message of President MacMahon will demonstrate to the Assembly the necessity of organizing a septennate, and then of dissolving, and will announce that the Government disapproves of the tardiness of the Committee of Thirty and will submit a constitutional scheme of its own.

The Duc De Mouchy has been elected in the department of L'Oise by 60,000 votes.

REBELLION AGAINST MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

PARIS, November 9.—Delegates representing forty-two Protestant consistories have begun a session in Paris. They intend to issue a manifesto affirming the rights of conscience, and have already passed a resolution refusing to hold new elections in places of those recently annulled by the Minister of Public Instruction.

LONDON, November 10.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs that a schism in the French Reformed Church is imminent. The Minister of Public Instruction yesterday refused to reconsider his decision against the legality of the consistories elected by the liberal branch of the church, which declines to accept the confession of faith promulgated by the Synod of 1872. The liberals claim the right to form a separate church equally entitled to State aid and recognition. The French Cabinet will consider and finally decide the question.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP OF TOURS.

MONS. Fruchade, Archbishop of Tours, died to-day.

RESIGNATION OF PREFECT OF NICE ACCEPTED.

PARIS, November 9.—The French Government has accepted the resignation of the Prefect of Nice.

A WIFE FOR PRINCE LOUIS.

The marriage of the Prince Imperial to a daughter of the Russian Grand Duchess Marie is mentioned in Bonapartist circles as a probable event.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, November 9.—In the Reichstag, to-day, the army budget and the other financial measures mentioned in the Emperor's speech were referred to appropriate committees. The Minister of Finance stated that he considered a surplus of 13,330,000 reichsmarks certain, but the Government would ask for loans to meet the increased expenditures for the navy and telegraphs.

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION OF A BISHOP.

The Government has entered an action in the Ecclesiastical Court against the Bishop of Paderbon, and lodged an application for his deposal. The Bishop has refused to make a defense or take any notice of the proceedings.

Austria.

THE ROUMANIA TREATY TO BE EFFECTED REGARDLESS OF THE PORTE.

VIENNA, November 9.—A semi-official journal says Austria will make no reply to the last Turkish dispatch, but will immediately conclude a commercial convention with Roumania. Turkey is being ruined through the blindness of her own rulers. The allied emperors, therefore, are engaged in consolidating and strengthening the Danubian principalities, which, in the event of a general catastrophe, would form the center of new combinations.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, November 9.—Steamships Greece and Celtic, from New York, arrived out.

MOVILLE, November 9.—Steamship State of Indiana, from New York, arrived.

ATHENS, OHIO.

Suspension of Work for the Winter.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ATHENS, O., November 9, 1874.

The Athens Water Wheel and Machine Company will suspend work for the winter next Saturday. They are the manufacturers of the Case turbine water wheel. Thirty hands will be thrown out of employment.

LOUISIANA.

HODGSON RELEASED FROM PRISON—MARSHAL SEELYE STILL IN CONFINEMENT.

VIENNA, LA., November 9.—Judge Trimble to-day, at the instance of the citizens, remitted the fine and revoked the order of imprisonment against Lieutenant Hodgson. This action of the judge was applauded in the Court House. The report that the people intend to mob Hodgson and Seelye is totally unfounded. All they desire is the vindication of law. Seelye is still in prison.

PRESIDENT ORTON INQUIRES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT AS TO THE CUTTING OF TELEGRAPH WIRES.

NEW YORK, November 9.—A dispatch from New Orleans, of yesterday, says: A very sharp letter to the War Department has been written by President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, demanding why, in time of peace, their wires were cut, and the matter has been referred to General Emory for a report. Gen. Emory some days ago instituted inquiries, but to-day detailed Gen. Henry A. Morrow, by order of the department, to proceed there and make a special report into all the circumstances. He left tonight on his mission.

THE ST. MARTINSVILLE PRISONERS arrived this evening. They were met by five hundred citizens, many of whom accompanied them to the parish prison. They will be arraigned to-morrow before United States Commissioner Weller. The prisoners have not yet been informed of the charges against them.

ZANESVILLE.

Special Council Election—Highway Robbery.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., November 9, 1874.

At a special election held Saturday to fill vacancies in the City Council, Thomas Durbar was elected in the First, and John Steiner in the Third ward.

Thomas Smith was attacked on the pike two miles west of this city Saturday night, and robbed of a sum of money. There is no clue to the robbers.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 9, 1874.

CONFERENCE OF IRON MERCHANTS.

The iron merchants of this city are in private session at the Chamber of Commerce. Their object is to secure the modification of the tariff. All interests are represented, free trade and protection.

TILTON AGAINST BEECHER.

The case of Tilton against Beecher was called in the city court of Brooklyn today, Judge Reynolds presiding. The plaintiff was present, the defendant being represented by his counsel. Judge Morris, of counsel for Tilton, announced the readiness of his client to proceed to trial, but Beecher's counsel for a number of reasons still the appeal, pending on the motion to compel Tilton to file a bill of particulars, was decided. The argument on the appeal was set down for Friday afternoon, and the trial of the case fixed for Wednesday of next week. The District Attorney then moved that Moulton be ruled to reply to the complaint in the libel suit of Edna Dean Proctor against him.

THE PROCTOR LIBEL SUIT.

Upon retiring from the city court room, ex-Judge Fullerton visited the United States Court building and filed the reply of Mr. Moulton to the complaint of Edna Dean Proctor, in her suit for libel. The document is lengthy in the extreme. Moulton admits that he knew the lady mentioned in connection with the scandal to be the plaintiff and felt himself to be coerced by a combination of circumstances to make the statement which is deemed libelous. After Henry Ward Beecher became a matter of self-defense for Moulton to make public his version of the matter.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

New Road in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 9.—Articles of association of the Bedford, Springfield, Owensboro and Bloomfield Railroad, were filed to-day with the Secretary of State, capital, one million dollars. The contemplated road is to run from Bedford to Bloomfield, in this State, thirty miles.

POLITICAL.

State.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS—MAN M'JUNKIN'S UNEXPIRED TERM.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MILLERSTOWN, PA., November 9, 1874.

A call is being numerously signed by leading men of both parties in Butler and Armstrong counties, soliciting Colonel John M. Thompson, of Butler, to become a candidate to fill the unexpired term of Gen. Sheridan and his subordinate officers in maintaining comparative peace in the Indian country. It says the reports of commanding officers demonstrate that the regular army of the United States called a peace establishment, is the hardest worked body of men in this or any country. The discipline and behavior of officers and men have been worthy of all praise, and, whether employed on the extreme and distant frontier or in aiding civil officers in the execution of civil processes, have been a model for the imitation of all good men. In regard to the removal of his headquarters to St. Louis, he says: "I am prepared to execute the duties that may be devolved on me by proper authority here. I am centrally located, and, should occasion arise, I can personally proceed to any point on this continent where my services are needed."

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S REPORT.

Lieutenant General Sheridan, in his annual report, touches slightly upon General Custer's Black Hills expedition, which it pronounces a successful reconnoissance. The country of the Black Hills was found to be much better than was expected, with plenty of good timber and considerable good soil at high altitudes, and an abundant supply of good water and grass. Some gold was found near Harney's peak, but of its abundance there is at present no reliable information. Sufficient time could not be given by an expedition such as that of Gen. Custer's to prospect and determine its quality. General Sheridan again recommends the establishment of a large military post in the Black Hill country. Of the Indian troubles General Sheridan says:

"I respectfully differ with General Pope as to the chief causes of these Indian troubles. I attribute it to the uncertainty with which the tribes have been treated in all their raids into Texas for the past three years. Their depredations have furnished them ample supplies with which to make raids, and sheltered them from pursuit when they returned with their scalps and plunder. No man of close observation, it seems to me, can travel across the great plains, from Nebraska and Wyoming to Texas, and see the established ranches, with their hundreds of thousands of head of cattle, sheep and horses, together with the families of the owners, and reasonably think that these people, so much exposed and having such valuable interests, are desirous of provoking Indian wars. There was a time, possibly, when the population of the Indian frontier may have been desirous of Indian troubles, but that time has passed long ago."

SAFE-BURGLARY TRIAL.

In the safe-burglary case, to-day, the time to recess was occupied in taking testimony to show the general bad character of Zirruth and Hayes. One witness admitted, under cross-examination, that Harrington had talked to him about Zirruth. Another testified that he was instructed to hunt up something against Hayes, and was told that Whitely wanted to know something about him. Witness had been to Whitely's office about the case, and saw Whitely there. Whitley asked witness what information he had found about Hayes. Witness told him that he had found out that he could be hired for any kind of business and could not be believed. Whitely said that was good.

After recess the testimony was unimportant. Mr. Davidge requested the Court to adjourn till to-morrow, to enable the defense to produce more witnesses. Adjourned.

COLLECTOR OF MIAMI (OHIO) DISTRICT.

The President to-day appointed John W. Fuller Collecter of Customs for the district of Miami, Ohio, *vice* Patrick Slevin, resigned.

SUPREME COURT.

Home Insurance Company *versus* Morse and another, error to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. In this case the Home Insurance Company, of New York, complied in writing with the statutes of Wisconsin, by which, among other things, it agreed not to remove any case, commenced against it in the State Courts, to Federal Courts, but upon the commencement of the present case it nevertheless moved for its transfer to the Federal Court. The court below regarded the statute and agreement as ground for a denial of the motion. This court reversed the judgment based upon that theory, and held that neither a private citizen nor a corporate body may barter away substantial rights, and that the company was entitled to a removal, notwithstanding the State law and the contract. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion. Chief Justice Waite delivered a dissenting opinion, in which Justice Davis concurred, holding that a State had power to enact such a law, placing foreign and local business and corporations in the same position as to State authority, and make all doing business in the State amenable to the same tribunals.

In the case of Spratt *versus* the United States, the court to-day affirmed the judgment of the Court of Claims, holding that the claimant, a Confederate citizen, gained no title to certain cotton by a purchase from an agent of the Confederate States, because these States were without corporate power to take, hold or convey a valid title to any property whatever, and that the claimant was chargeable with notice of the treasonable intent of thesale by the Confederate Government, to wit, to raise money for the purchase of munitions of war. Justice Miller delivered the opinion. Justice Field dissented, taking the view that the pardon of the claimant reinstated him in all his civil rights, and gave him assurance that he should stand in the courts of his country in as good condition as any of his fellow-citizens who had never sinned against the authority of the Government.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

UNGRATEFUL OFFICE-HOLDERS

Decapitation of Those Unfaithful in the Late Elections.

DELAY IN PRINTING THE REVISED STATUTES.

The Plympton Company's Envelope Contract.

FINANCIAL COMPLEXION OF THE NEXT HOUSE.

A Preponderance of Hard Money Men Probable.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9, 1874.

Disloyal Office-Holders.

The department mails indicate considerable bolting at the late elections among Republican office-holders. Every case brought to the attention of the proper executive officer will be thoroughly investigated, and if the charges are substantiated by corroborative proof, the disloyal incumbent will be forthwith officially dropped. The number of complaints already received by the Government has caused some officials to open their eyes. The first removal on the score of disaffection was made to-day, in the case of a postmaster, the order for removal having been given by the President. The name is withheld for the present, as there are others who will also receive summary treatment.

Printing the Revised Statutes.

The pressure put upon Mr. Durant and his assistant, by the Secretary of State, promises the completion of the publication of the revised statutes by the meeting of Congress, or so near that time that a definite day for their delivery can be set. Mr. Durant complained that he is too much hurried in the completion of the work, and Senator remarked to-day that the Commissioners first appointed frittered away eight years in the revision, and that the work then had to be done by Congress, that if the statutes so much needed were not ready by the 1st of July, some decisive action would be taken by Congress. The delay is occasioned by the completion of the index. The Government printing office is ready to turn out the work at once.

The Plympton Company's Work.

The Postmaster-General to-day received the report of Mr. Casilear, in charge of the engraving branch of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, who was assigned to the duty of inspecting the dies to be used by the Plympton Company in the printing of stamped envelopes. Objection was made against the ten cent denomination. The parties were telegraphed this evening officially, and the dies, as transmitted by Mr. Casilear, accepted. The defective one was required to be replaced with a die of more satisfactory finish. It is now presumed that the embarrassment occasioned by the delay to execute the contract will be removed.

Hard Money Men in next Congress.

A careful canvass of the members of the new House of Representatives indicates a preponderance of hard money men. Butler, the only inflationist in New England, has been defeated. Schell, of New York, will be the only inflationist from that State. In the West the hard money men have gained. In the South they remain about the same as in the present Congress. It is estimated here that not more than one-fourth of the Pennsylvania delegation will be inflationists.

Daughter of Ellsworth's Murderer.

The President has directed the reinstatement, in the Treasury Department, of the daughter of Jackson, the hotel keeper who killed Colonel Ellsworth.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9, 1874.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

General Sherman's annual report to the Secretary of War show the total number of enlisted men in the army, on October 15th to have been 25,441. It estimates that this number will probably be reduced through natural causes by the first of January, 1875, to the 25,000, allowed by law. It deprecates the inadequacy of so small an army for the demands of so large an area of territory as it has to be scattered over, involving the necessity of withdrawing troops from one department to meet the requirements of some other a long distance away. It compliments highly the efficiency of General Sheridan and his subordinate officers in maintaining comparative peace in the Indian country. It says the reports of commanding officers demonstrate that the regular army of the United States called a peace establishment, is the hardest worked body of men in this or any country. The discipline and behavior of officers and men have been worthy of all praise, and, whether employed on the extreme and distant frontier or in aiding civil officers in the execution of civil processes, have been a model for the imitation of all good men. In regard to the removal of his headquarters to St. Louis, he says: "I am prepared to execute the duties that may be devolved on me by proper authority here. I am centrally located, and, should occasion arise, I can personally proceed to any point on this continent where my services are needed."

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S REPORT.

Lieutenant General Sheridan, in his annual report, touches slightly upon General Custer's Black Hills expedition, which it pronounces a successful reconnoissance. The country of the Black Hills was found to be much better than was expected, with plenty of good timber and considerable good soil at high altitudes, and an abundant supply of good water and grass. Some gold was found near Harney's peak, but of its abundance there is at present no reliable information. Sufficient time could not be given by an expedition such as that of Gen. Custer's to prospect and determine its quality. General Sheridan again recommends the establishment of a large military post in the Black Hill country. Of the Indian troubles General Sheridan says:

"I respectfully differ with General Pope as to the chief causes of these Indian troubles. I attribute it to the uncertainty with which the tribes have been treated in all their raids into Texas for the past three years. Their depredations have furnished them ample supplies with which to make raids, and sheltered them from pursuit when they returned with their scalps and plunder. No man of close observation, it seems to me, can travel across the great plains, from Nebraska and Wyoming to Texas, and see the established ranches, with their hundreds of thousands of head of cattle, sheep and horses, together with the families of the owners, and reasonably think that these people, so much exposed and having such valuable interests, are desirous of provoking Indian wars. There was a time, possibly, when the population of the Indian frontier may have been desirous of Indian troubles, but that time has passed long ago."

SAFE-BURGLARY TRIAL.

In the safe-burglary case, to-day, the time to recess was occupied in taking testimony to show the general bad character of Zirruth and Hayes. One witness admitted, under cross-examination, that Harrington had talked to him about Zirruth. Another testified that he was instructed to hunt up something against Hayes, and was told that Whitely wanted to know something about him. Witness had been to Whitely's office about the case, and saw Whitely there. Whitley asked witness what information he had found about Hayes. Witness told him that he had found out that he could be hired for any kind of business and could not be believed. Whitely said that was good.

After recess the testimony was unimportant. Mr. Davidge requested the Court to adjourn till to-morrow, to enable the defense to produce more witnesses. Adjourned.

COLLECTOR OF MIAMI (OHIO) DISTRICT.

The President to-day appointed John W. Fuller Collecter of Customs for the district of Miami, Ohio, *vice* Patrick Slevin, resigned.

SUPREME COURT.

Home Insurance Company *versus* Morse and another, error to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. In this case the Home Insurance Company, of New York, complied in writing with the statutes of Wisconsin, by which, among other things, it agreed not to remove any case, commenced against it in the State Courts, to Federal Courts, but upon the commencement of the present case it nevertheless moved for its transfer to the Federal Court. The court below regarded the statute and agreement as ground for a denial of the motion. This court reversed the judgment based upon that theory, and held that neither a private citizen nor a corporate body may barter away substantial rights, and that the company was entitled

FIRE RECORD.

Fort Madison, Iowa—$20,000.

CHICAGO, November 9.—A fire at Fort Madison, Iowa, last night, destroyed two livery stables and several stores and dwelling houses. It was thought at one time that the whole of Front street, where the heaviest business houses were, would go, but by good management the fire was stopped. The damage is from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand dollars, mostly insured. It was without doubt an incendiary affair, as the flames, when first discovered, were in three different localities.

STATE NEWS.

The local option law is openly violated in Union county.

Philadelphia has a new story paper—the *Atlantic Weekly*.

Lancaster has had several cases of highway robbery, recently.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons is giving costume readings in the Eastern counties.

Bloomsburg is supplied with illuminating gas, and is comparatively happy.

The Franklin Institute Exhibition, in Philadelphia, will close on Thursday.

The American Public Health Association is to meet next week in Philadelphia.

The vacuum air-brake is to be applied to passenger trains on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The Rev. Mr. Alleman, of Littlestown, has accepted the pastorate of the Union Lutheran congregation of York.

There is a fight going on among the Philadelphia milk dealers that is interesting to consumers. Some of the vendors, who see no propriety in asking a higher rate than is necessary, announce that they will only charge three cents a quart, while others, who have not as much conscience, say that ten cents shall be the ruling price.

"QUEER" DISCOVERIES.

The Arrest of Alleged Burglars Leads to the Turning Up of Counterfeiting Tools —Parties Arrested on Suspicion.

We mentioned yesterday the arrest of G. Miller, A. Miller and Adam Wray, on a charge of burglarizing Borland's store, on Penn avenue. As some of the goods stolen from the store were found in the possession of the parties, officers Gowdy, Lyons and other officers, ascertained where they had been hauling, and proceeded to the house to search for stolen goods. In their examination they discovered a large number of articles for making counterfeit five and three cent nickles, several dies, and a number of molds, and a large quantity of Babbitt's metal from which the coins were made. There were also a number of finished coins, and other implements used in the "counterfeiting" business. The articles were all removed to the Mayor's office, where they are now stored. District Attorney Reed was notified, and further search was prosecuted under his direction.

United States detective Pender visited the house, on Penn avenue, opposite the Central school house, and made discovery of other articles, showing that the business of counterfeiting the nickle coin has been carried on extensively. Inquiry was very naturally made as to the inmates of the house, and arrests followed. A well spoken gentleman at present engaged in the banking business, together with his wife, were arrested, were taken to the lock-up last evening and placed in a cell. The broker had bail ready, but at the late hour at which arrest some of the United States Commissioners were to be seen, so that his release could not be effected. He withheld the name of the broker, hoping that he will be able to prove himself without complicity in the crime. As it stands, however, he with his companion, is only arrested on suspicion, but it is stated that as the parties were having in possession counterfeit tools, material, &c., will be made against them. The gentleman has been held in high esteem, and until proof is brought against him few of his many friends will turn their backs on him. He has a widowed mother, and states that he took possession of the room in the building but one week ago, and knew nothing of any machinery, &c., as he preferred to bring in his room or in the house. The other occupants of the building, it may be stated, are relatives of his late wife.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

"THE trials of a housekeeper" are never experienced where Dooley's Yeast Powder is used. It makes all kinds of cookery elegant, sweet, palatable, and wholesome. d*

The Great White River is now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front.

FLOUR

GROCERIES

273 275

T. C. JENKINS

LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHECKERED FRONT,

THE HOUSE THAT HANDLES THE GREAT

White River FLOUR!

BREAD from this Flour took the PREMIUM at the

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1874.

THE Cincinnati *Times* well says that the Democrats have committed the error of supposing that, because they have won the first heat in the race, they are sure to win the second and third.

THE Boston *Transcript* thus accounts for the defeat of General DIX:

General DIX has probably been defeated in New York for the same cause that defeated Edward Everett for Governor of Massachusetts—the indifference of gentlemanly friends.

THE Democratic programme begins to develop itself. As the Buffalo *Commercial* says, the pot begins to boil. Already the New York *Sun* throws out hints about the "impeachment" of the President, and the *Herald* intimates that if such a step becomes necessary, the Democrats must act with great caution.

THE Chicago papers say that the railway employees of the West and Northwest will hold a meeting at an early day in Chicago or Kansas City, to protest against the refusal of the railroad companies to pay damages to crippled men or continue them as pensioners. The feeling of opposition among the men is said to be intense.

THE New York papers rejoiced over the pleasant weather that prevailed on election day as a sure harbinger of success. The *Evening Mail* has since then received official returns which show that 35,633 of General DIX's agricultural supporters—serene in their confidence that the Governor would be re-elected, anyhow—were actively engaged in hoeing potatoes all day Tuesday.

SOME enterprising news-manufacturers in Washington lately telegraphed from that city that MORTON, LOGAN, CARPENTER, and the New York *Times* were engaged in an effort to start a new party, based on hostility to GRANT. LOGAN, however, is lying sick at Chicago, MORTON is ditto at Indianapolis, and CARPENTER is in Milwaukee. LOGAN says it is a lie of the baldest kind.

THE New York *Mail* says that of the voting population of that city only 75 per cent. get themselves registered, and of those who put themselves to the trouble of getting registered, only 65 per cent. go to the polls. As the registration days takes place in that city only a few weeks before election, and has to be attended to in person, it does seem strange that out of every 100 voters who go in person to be registered, 35 will fail to vote at the election held only a week or two afterwards.

IF ALLEGHENY county had given but 3,500 majority for the Republican State ticket, (and that could easily have been done, if the proper effort had been made,) the whole of that ticket would have been elected, and the Legislature would have been Republican on joint ballot. The State, therefore, is to be cursed with three Democratic State officers for four years, and a Democratic United States Senator for six years, all through the negligence and carelessness in the Republican organization of this county.

A NEWSPAPER correspondent, writing from Columbia, South Carolina, says that State is in much better condition than is generally supposed. He adds:

"A Northern man is agreeably disappointed in this old Palmetto State, what every his political bias may be. It is not ruined nor yet a chaotic State. It is not a retrograding State. It makes more cotton and wheat to the acre, has more busy hands, more ships in its docks, more acres under cultivation and more variety of products than ever before. It is, to a citizen of the world, a country ahead of its development under slavery."

WE HAVE received numerous assurances of hearty concurrence in the views presented in our article of yesterday on Municipal Affairs, and we have no doubt that the Republicans of the city, generally, agree with us fully. But mere agreement in opinion is not enough. They must put their opinions into action. They must go over the ground, thoroughly, and hunt earnestly for the men for whom they propose to make a stand. They have the whole matter in their own hands, and they must excuse us for persistently urging it upon their attention.

THE vote on Tuesday last in this county was only 31,000, while the vote cast in 1872 was over 42,000. We take the vote for Orphans' Court Judge as compared with Governor:

1874.		1872.	
Hawkins	15,710	Hartranft	25,771
Magee	15,439	Brckafew	16,440
Total	31,146	Total	42,211

By comparing HAWKINS' vote with HARTRANFT's, we find that 10,061 Republican failed to vote, while only 1,954 Democrats failed to score. It was the stay-at-homes that did the business, after all. There are to-day not less than 45,000 voters in this county, and of this number, one-third kept away from the polls, of whom nineteenths were Republicans.

THE New York *Times* warns the people of that city against encouraging pauperism by indiscriminate benefactions. Already, it says, the indiscriminate benefactions of last year are drawing the idle and vagrant to that city, and it begs the charitable people not to make proclamation to the paupers of the country that they are preparing to feed and lodge all who come. The *Times* proposes that all charity should be dispensed through their Bureau of Charities, which is probably a wise suggestion; at any rate, it is better that the charity of the public should be organized and made systematic, than that it should be left to act indiscriminately. We shall have to meet the same problem in this city; and it is time for those whose kind hearts will prompt them to act in the matter to be casting about for some method of systematic operation.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

We have received from Mr. HENRY CAREY BAIRD, of Philadelphia, several pamphlets, containing his views on the financial question. Mr. BAIRD, like Mr. CAREY, does not believe in specie resumption as a remedy for our financial ills, and we are inclined to agree with him. He shows conclusively that the attempt made in England in 1819-1823, a few years after the exhausting wars against NAPOLEON, to resume specie payments, was ruinous and destructive. The 1st of May, 1823, was fixed upon as the day of final resumption, after four years of preparation for it; and the effect of the attempt is thus described by DOUBLEDAY, in his *Financial History of England*:

"As the memorable first of May, 1823, drew near, the country bankers, as well as the Bank of England, naturally prepared themselves by a gradual narrowing of the circulation, for the ultimate issue of gold and silver payments 'on demand,' and the withdrawal of the small notes. We have already seen the fall in prices produced by this timid and hurtful reduction of paper circulation. The effects of the distress produced all over the country, the consequence of this fall, we have yet to see.

"The distress, ruin and bankruptcy, which now took place were universal, affecting both the great interests of land and trade; but amongst the landlords whose estates were burthened by mortgages, joinitures, settlements, legacies, etc., the effects were most marked and out of the ordinary course. In hundreds of cases, from the tremendous reduction in the price of land which now took place, the estates barely sold for as much as would pay off the mortgages; and hence the owners were stripped of all, and made beggars."

That such would be the result of a similar attempt, here, we cannot doubt. The circumstances of the two nations are almost identical. The long period of war in which England had been engaged had left her not only deeply in debt, as we are, but with a large amount of paper-money afloat; and if it was ruinous to England to resume, under such circumstances, it must be alike ruinous to us.

Another feature of the case thus presented is that the reduction of the national debt must be indefinitely postponed by resumption. A decline in the national revenues was one of the first results of resumption in England. Mr. BAIRD, on this point, says:

"While from 1816 to 1822 inclusive, the money annually applied to the reduction of the public debt averaged over £16,000,000, in 1823 it fell to £7,412,925, and never again rose above that amount except in 1824, when it was £10,625,059, after which it steadily fell, reaching £5,600 in 1832, with a *deficiency* of £12,780,000 in the six years from 1837 to 1842 inclusive. Indeed, since reaching a 'specie basis' in 1823, Great Britain has practically ceased to pay off her public debt, and to this end must we ourselves unquestionably come should our Government be guilty of the folly now urged upon it by 'a combination of usurers' (whom Lord Chatham characterized as *the cannibals of Change Alley*) 'and theorists, one all selfishness and the other all crotchets.'

"In this connection we commend to the thoughtful consideration of the people, of Congress, and of the Executive government, including the President, the following words of a recent able English financial writer and prominent business man: 'To us,' says the author of "The Bank Charter Act and the Rate of Interest," *'it is indeed a melancholy reflection, and one withal worthy of grave pondering, that when the United States shall return again to a convertible currency, the liquidation of this national debt must cease. Our own Sinking Fund, devised for a similar object, we know, ceased to receive any important payments after the abrogation of the Bank Restriction Act. No currency, doubtless, but one that was able to* SUSTAIN *a great war, need be expected to* LIQUIDATE *its cost.*'"

As to the currency of this country, Mr. BAIRD would have it all issued by the National Government. He says:

"Control over the circulating medium—'the current money of the realm'—is one of the high prerogatives of government, and one which can never be safely delegated; but inseparably connected with this prerogative is the solemn duty of providing a currency both good in quality and sufficient in amount—neither more nor less than is required by the people. If this principle be recognized, it is manifest that no government does its duty by its people which forces upon them the 'specie basis' because arbitrarily making them dependent upon one of the scarcest commodities in the world, the supply of which is totally inadequate to the wants of mankind, which no country can command at pleasure, and for which a struggle is always taking place among the nations; it results in instability, and the placing of the people at the mercy of those foreign nations which have the power to draw this 'basis' from under them."

For the redemption of the paper money that would be put in circulation by the Government, in assuming the sole right to issue it, Mr. BAIRD thinks the 3.65 bond would be all that would be needed. It would, he thinks, gradually displace all other forms of Government bonds, and would answer all the purposes of gold and silver as a basis of redemption. He says:

"The only system ever devised for furnishing a country with a volume of money in exact accordance with the needs of that country—neither in deficiency nor in excess—is that by which it is proposed that the public debt of the United States shall be converted into bonds bearing 3.65 per cent. interest, and legal tender notes interchangeable with each other at the pleasure of the holder. It has been well and truly said that *'on the interchangeability, at the option of the holder, of national paper money with government bonds bearing a fixed rate of interest, there is a subtle principle that will regulate the movements of finance and commerce as accurately as the motion of the steam engine is regulated by its governor. Such paper money tokens would be much nearer perfect standards of payment than gold and silver ever have been or ever can be.* The use of gold or other merchandise as money is a barbarism unworthy of the age."

Mr. BAIRD puts his case with a great deal of philosophical force, and we regret that we have not room to give his views more fully. Without expressing concurrence in them, it is sufficient to say that the financial discussions of the past year have ended in bringing the nation to a choice between the plan for early resumption, and the plan here advocated by Mr. BAIRD. The country will have to choose between them, as the only practical or practicable methods suggested.

A MONSTER WITHOUT A HEAD.

That is the name the Louisville *Courier-Journal* gives to its own party since its recent victory. "We are," says that paper, speaking of the Democratic party, "a monster without a head, as it were, and must needs rely upon time to bring forth the heroes of the new crusade." The monster should have a head, by all means, and the head should be in harmony with the body. The *Inter-Ocean*, in commenting on this, says:

Is there, in the country, a Nero or a Caligula? The *Courier-Journal* calls to him to come forth and lead its newly-risen "monster" to victory! The "monster without a head" advertises for a "hero." The assassin of President Lincoln is dead; Wirz, the murderer of Union prisoners, was hung for his crimes; but Jeff. Davis, who disguised his person in petticoats to escape Federal capture, still lives. He is the champion proscriptionist of the country. He says, spare the negro, but let the thunderbolt of vengeance fall upon the White target-bugger! Jeff. Davis is the true leader of the newly-born Democratic "monster."

The Aldine for November.

The November *Aldine* has two full-page engravings that will at once command attention; one a spirited sea piece, "To the Rescue," by J. O. Davidson, and the other a study of cattle and foliage, "The Woodside Brook." The three-quarter and half-page pictures, "Dinner Time," after L. Knaus; "Northern Wall of the Alhambra, Granada," by G. Dore; "Hall of Lendaraja, Granada, by Dore; "The Stepping Stones" and "Under the Elms," by A. F. Bunner, and a capital dog sketch, "Master's Slippers," by A. T. Elwes, are all good. Three smaller sketches of York Minster complete the pictorial features of the number. The literary contents are also worthy of commendation. A new feature has been introduced in an opening editorial, that for the present month being headed "America's Examples," a serial story, "Lost Lillian Bracy; a Tradition of Charles the Second's Time," opens with a graphic picture of a May-day of that period. There is another story, very nicely written, complete in this number: "The Eagle in the Sea-Bird's Nest," by Mrs. H. J. Rowe. The other literary matter embraces an able article on "Scenes at Sea," with Mark Twain's account of one of the Cunard rescues; a paper on "Art at Washington," by Mrs. E. A. Wiswall; very pleasant descriptive papers on "York Minster" and the "Alhambra," by the editor; an exhaustive article on "Musical Education;" a critique on Holman Hunt's new picture, "The Shadow of Death;" a paper on Mr. Toole, the English actor, literary reviews, etc. There are also several poems of interest—"Pros-Inches Cotton," by George Cooper; "Novcmber," by Lide Meriwether; "Home," by Mrs. Mary B. Dodge; and "Doubt," by D. M. Jordan. The *Aldine* is sold by subscription only, the general agents here being J. R. Foster & Co., No. 68 Fifth avenue.

How Mr. Tweed Lives.

Harpers' Weekly tells how the enforced retirement of the Tammany statesman is made comfortable: From being treated as a man convicted of enormous crimes, Tweed has been allowed to assume the character of a distinguished guest on the island. He occupies a large room in the second story of the central building of the penitentiary. This apartment, situated near the head of the stairs leading from the main entrance, is twenty feet long, twelve feet wide, and twelve feet in height. It contains a double bed, screened by a sliding curtain, and is furnished with a bureau, washstand, two writing desks, one of which is for the accommodation of his private secretary, chairs, books, &c. The bureau is supplied with all the necessary articles for the toilet. To spare the "statesman's" eyes the white-washed walls are covered to the height of about seven feet with maroon-colored muslin. The floor is partially carpeted. The visitor who undertakes to ascend the stairs leading to the room is told that there is nothing there but the private quarters of the officers, and his attention is politely directed elsewhere.

The warden's house, situated about a quarter of a mile north of the penitentiary, is reached by a pleasant shaded walk, which in fine weather forms the favorite promenade of the retired "statesman," sometimes alone, sometimes accompanied by his private secretary. The screen of trees spares him the gaze of curious visitors, and affords opportunities for a dignified retreat should an outsider chance to come too near. As he has been permitted to let his hair, moustache and beard grow, and to wear the ordinary dress of a gentleman, he might encounter a visitor without being recognized. In the north wing of the warden's house is the large dining-room where the old "Tenderloin" used to entertain their friends. This is now used by the retired "statesman," who takes his meals there in privacy. It is not to be supposed that the table is furnished with the regulation prison fare. That would be too coarse for a man accustomed to Mr. Tweed's former style of living.

Colleges in Pennsylvania.

The following statistics of the colleges of Pennsylvania are of interest:

Name.	Location.	Denomination.	Total.	Students.
Andalusia	Andalusia	Episcopal	11	55
Muhlenburg	Allentown	Lutheran	6	32
Lebanon Valley	Annville	Methodist	6	40
L. Thomas	Bryn Mawr	Catholic	22	90
Dickinson	Carlisle	Methodist	8	87
Lafayette	Easton	Presbyt'n	25	250
Ursinus	Freeland	Reformed	7	36
Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	Lutheran	10	71
Franklin & Mar.	Lancaster	Reformed	7	72
Lewisburg	Lewisburg	Baptist	6	73
St. Francis	Loretto	Catholic	6	8
Lincoln	L. Oxford	Presbyt'n	19	80
Allegheny	Meadville	Methodist	6	46
Mercersburg	Mercersburg	Reformed	6	69
Palatinate	Myerstown	Reformed	6	
St. Salles	Philadelphia	Catholic	15	
St. Joseph	Philadelphia	Catholic	9	30
University of Pa.	Philadelphia	Medical	31	
Western Univ.	Pittsburgh	Presbyt'n	14	
Lehigh Univ.	Bethlehem	Episcopal	7	130
Swarthmore	Swarthmore	Friends	7	70
Washington	Washington	Presbyt'n	11	100
Waynesburg	Waynesburg	Cum. Pres.	9	96
Haverford	Haverford	Friends	6	
St. Vincent	W. Moreland	Catholic	26	38

ENGINEERING skill two thousand years ago was not less remarkable than that of to-day, if our belief in the comparative rude knowledge of the mechanic arts in those days is well founded. Excavations made a short distance from Rome, near the ancient city of Alatri, by Father Secchi, have disclosed the ruins of an immense aqueduct built two thousand years ago, for the purpose of supplying Alatri with water from a neighboring mountain. The aqueduct was 240 feet high, supported upon arches, and provided with strong pipes. The total length of the pipe was between four and five miles. No remains of the pipe have been found, but it supposed they were made of fire-clay and supported by masonry, as pipes of fire clay used for drainage have been found in a field near Alatri.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Forest fires are sweeping Connecticut.

The "knifing" of rival Presidential candidates has already commenced.

The Democratic papers have not finished shrieking the rust out of their throats.

The export trade is rapidly picking up under the influence of the grain receipts.

Wendell Phillips takes his recreation in the Boston police court studying human nature.

Now while the Democrats are hurrahing, let the Republicans ponder the lesson they have received.

"There is a good time coming, boys." When things are at their worst they soon begin to mend.

The Connecticut river is lower than it has been known for fifty years, and most of its bed is above water.

No more remarkable autumnal season than this, atmospherically or politically considered, can be recalled.

Nearly every town in Georgia is complaining of discriminations against them in the rates of railroad freight.

The report that the free love community in Vermont had failed is indignantly denied by the lechers themselves.

At the next session of Congress it is proposed to have two new silver coins authorized—a fifteen and twenty-cent piece.

All the New Hampshire banks have requested the removal of all valuable packages placed in their vaults for security.

The civil war in the Argentine Republic has resulted in a total suspension of all commercial operations in Buenos Ayres.

Notwithstanding that it is a slate-earuly port of business, Vermont earns enormous profits in the manufacture of school-slates.

Owing to reduction of wages in various sections of New England, a large number of French Canadians are returning to Canada.

The rehabilitation of Paris rapidly progresses, and before long the ravages of the Communists will in all conspicuous places be effaced.

There is a strike among the miners in all the collieries in Nova Scotia, caused by a reduction of twelve per cent. in the wages for the winter.

So? The tailors in China are striking against the introduction of sewing-machines, on the ground that they will cheapen labor.

An eminent French scientist, declares that in literature and art nothing great was ever produced by a total abstainer. Debarred, you see.

New York city is agitating the question of an official residence for the Mayor. Doubtless it would in many respects be a great convenience.

Pithy remarks of a Hiberman to a steam-shoveler, the other day. "Be gorra, yez can shovel like the divil, but yez can't vote nor dhrink whisky."

Quite a thrifty branch of manufactures: One hundred and thirty-six ministers have been made Doctors of Divinity this year by American colleges.

The gold price of silver bullion has again got so low that the fractional United States silver coins are not worth any more in gold than in greenbacks.

If the object of the Prohibitionists was to demonstrate the great weakness of their cause in this State, they could not possibly have hit upon a better plan.

New England papers predict a mild winter because the birds have not yet commenced their flight to the South, and bluefish still linger in the waters.

Our colleges are in full tilt after Mr. J. T. Fields. Three of them, within a short time, have invited him to professorships of English literature and rhetoric.

A million of Republican centimes have just been issued from the French mint, probably for the purpose of affecting the Republican sentiment of France.

Jasper D. Ward is elected to Congress from the Second district of Illinois by one majority. The apathetic citizen should hear of that to the last day of his life.

The recent heavy rains in California have a disastrous effect upon the grain piled along the banks of the Sacramento, and quantities of it will be unfit for market.

Of the call for twenty-five million bonds recently made, and which fell due November 1st, seven millions up to this time have been received at the Treasury for redemption.

This is not a very good year for mining. The Pacific coast companies have returned $8,809,000 to the pockets of their stockholders, in dividends, or two millions less than last year.

It is a curious fact that there has been little or no improvement made in wind-mills in Holland or Belgium for sixteen hundred years. No other power is so cheap, simple or reliable.

The tomb of Agassiz is to bear a block of granite, which is now being extracted from a point at the lower glacier of the Aar, near the spot where he pursued his scientific explorations.

The grave of Thomas Paine, near New Rochelle, New York, which remained so long undisturbed, has been entirely obliterated by the new owner of the farm upon whose land it was.

It is now suggested that Gen. Butler's fall be broken by placing him at the head of a country paper. This is cruel; but whether more toward the General or the paper is a question.

Keeping a stall in Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, must be a profitable business, judging from the fact that eleven thousand dollars bonus was lately paid for a single stall, the lease of which only had twenty-two months to run.

An interesting effect of the lively tobacco trade in Connecticut, and the consequent large income to the farmers, is the payment of numerous back dues to a number of ministers, who began to fear the promises of their parishioners would end in smoke.

PERSONAL.

Prof. Squier, who was sent to an insane asylum not long ago, has recovered.

Dr. Ayer—late candidate for Congress—is taking alternate doses of the "Pills" and "Cherry Pectoral." He will soon "know how it is, himself."—*New York Mail.*

Miss Sarah Ann Collins, who practiced the "bleeding miracle" dodge in San Francisco, last spring, has married a wealthy merchant. And now it is suggested that she may "bleed" him!

Mrs. Hayard, of Rhode Island, who is known in the art world as a distinguished sculptor, has a number of her works on exhibition in Paris, where they are attracting attention and favorable comment.

A Louisville girl, of remarkable personal attractions, recently destroyed the beauty of her face with acid, because a younger sister had been led astray through the flatteries and attentions of wild young men.

Mr. S. C. Campbell, the well-known baritone, who has been very ill in Chicago, is reported better, and hopes are entertained that he will be able to resume his professional engagements in the course of a few weeks.

Some high-toned person sends this information to a New York paper: "A certain family at an up-town hotel pay a weekly board bill of five hundred dollars. They have seven rooms and a private table. Six years ago the wife of the head of this wealthy family kept a boarding house on Fourth street. The husband struck something (not oil), and the increasing mortais jumped from almost poverty to affluence. How they must enjoy life at a first-class hotel!"

The Williams who is elected to Congress in the Detroit, Michigan, district, is Major General A. S. Williams, for a long time commander of the First division, Twentieth (Hooker's) army corps. Gen. Williams is a graduate of Yale College, a traveled man of culture, and was considered one of the best division officers in Sherman's command. After the war he was appointed Minister to Brazil, a position he filled for some time with credit. Though a Democrat in politics, he is a man of liberal ideas, entirely devoid of sympathy with the reactionary tendences of his party. In the army he was familiarly known and will be remembered, perhaps, by many who read these lines, as old Pap Williams.

The following advertisement appears in the Boston *Advertiser*:

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The fine estate known as Bay View, in Gloucester, on Ipswich Bay. The said estate is situated in the vicinity of an extensive granite quarry, which has proved very lucrative to the present proprietor, the stone being admirably adapted to the construction of government buildings. It was hoped that the United States would build a break-water near this estate, but Congress having refused to make the necessary appropriation, the owner does not think the work is needed to protect the yacht which will be disposed of with the estate. The owner wishes to sell this valuable property only because he is tired of the neighborhood, and he fears the neighborhood is tired of him. A good estate in any other part of the State (excepting Essex county) will be taken in exchange for Bay View. A situation in some district where nobody in particular has a claim to a seat in Congress preferred. Apply to B. F. B., Lowell, or at the Custom House or United States Marshal's office in Boston.

HUMORS OF THE ELECTION.

Deductions at Everybody's Expense.

[From the Springfield Republican—Ind.]

The count was nothing to this.

The pitcher that goes often to the fountain gets broken at last. Eh, General Butler?

Those people who think Judge Hoar is inconsolable over Dr. Ayer's little misfortune will please stand up and be counted.

Did we hear anybody say anything about a third term? And, if so, will he be kind enough to repeat his little observation?

The constituents of the Eighth district don't seem to take kindly to pi's as a steady political diet.

It does look a little as though "the citadel of liberty" had really done gone went and "surrendered" itself. Break the news gently to Mr. Blaine.

One of the "practical inferences" is, that the next Senator from Massachusetts will not be selected from among the gentlemen who advised the Republicans of Essex to vote for Benjamin F. Butler. Contrariwise.

For Sale—A second hand blue coat with brass buttons, slightly tarnished. Apply to the Second district of Vermont.

It's a little too bad, but they do say that a large number of the men employed in the Charlestown Navyyard for Gooch's special benefit voted for Banks.

Suddenly, in Essex, General Benjamin F. Butler age immaterial. "There's rosemary, that's for remembrance; and there is pansies, that's for thoughts."

NON-PARTISAN FUN.

[From the Commercial Advertiser (Rep.)

"For all sad words, by tongue or pen,
The saddest are these, 'We shan't have Ben.'"

Et tu, Jersey.

Jones is justly jubilant. There isn't so much Hayes over the political sky to-day.

And how quietly it all went off. No quotations about snow flakes allowed on these premises.

Up in Massachusetts they devoured Republican candidates without salt. This is a Gastonomical feat worth recording.

Spilkins got home about three o'clock this morning; and woke his wife up to tell her the country was all gone to the devil; also to inquire where she had hid the sideboard key.

That Syracuse auctioneer who sold a couple of valuable oil paintings the other evening with the understanding they were to be paid for when General Dix was elected Governor, will please rise and state his views on things in general.

AFTER-THOUGHTS.

[From the Brooklyn (Ind.) Argus.]

The only thing that mars the rejoicing of the victors upon this grand and auspicious occasion is the lurking dread that Vermont may yet go Democratic.

A stranger made his appearance in town to-day looking as billious as a pumpkin and as serious as an octogenarian. He was immediately recognized as a Massachusetts Republican.

One of the most exhilarating sights in the world is to see a newspaper collector dunning an unsuccessful candidate for his advertising bill.

A FEEBLE CHEER.

[From the New York Evening Mail (Rep.)]

It was considerable of a storm after all.

A few first-class Aldermen are saved out of the wreck.

If any one dares to mention "Third Term"—"Shoot him on the spot."

Hooray for ——! Well, Hooray for Jones! We must "Hooray" for somebody.

BUTLER'S UNHATCHED CHICKENS.

[From the Boston Post.]

General Butler engaged a section of artillery, in anticipation of his election, to leave Boston on a platform car. It was to accompany him to Gloucester, to fire a gun at each Stomping station between Boston and Gloucester, and a hundred guns upon reaching the latter place. His experience at Fort Fisher induced him finally not to waste powder.

THE "OTHER SIMMONS" TAKES HIS REVENGE.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

Mr. Samuel Simmons celebrated the defeat of the hated Butler in a peculiar way yesterday. He took a carriage and placed on either side a large placard inscribed, "Who will crush Brother Sam's foe?" With a look of defiance and exultation he drove slowly past Butler's office in Pemberton Square. He then drove to the Custom House in triumph, and paid his respects to his quondam associates by going around that building several times, and in a way that was very exasperating to many of the "fallen ones" serving therein. He then drove through many of the principal streets to Charlestown and back.

The Next National Issue.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

Those who undertake to organize the victorious Democratic party for the next Congress and the next national canvass for President will discover one subject upon which the Representatives of the South are not likely to prove of the same opinion as they were before the war. We refer to the fostering of domestic industry by means of a protective tariff. For in the interval that has elapsed since the conflict closed, the South has devoted its attention to the establishment of mining and manufacturing interests with an earnestness and a zeal born of the experience of that conflict. To their infant industries protection is not merely desirable; it is essential, and whether their Representatives be white or black, and whether they call themselves Republicans, Democrats or Conservatives, they will generally be found impressed with the necessity of stimulating domestic industry.

But in the meantime the industrial development of the North has grown to be prodigious, while the pressure of the immense interests has become so great that the protective duties have been seriously reduced. Thus it happens that free trade does not strike so much at the powerful industries of the New England and Middle States as at the young industries of the South and West. The defection in New England has sprung from this strength, and there it may be possible that the powerful front presented in Congress on the currency question will be again seen on the tariff issue. If the great industries of Pennsylvania were conducted by selfish men, as has been so often charged, they could repose confidence in their own strength and leave the more tender industries of the South and West to take care of themselves. But such is not the case. The protectionists of this section are men of principle, who keep steadily in view a national future full of grandeur, prosperity and happiness, and who would do for the Republic what they have done for Pennsylvania.

There can be no doubt but that the free traders will make a great effort to take command of the Democratic party again, as they did when it was in power before, and that arises naturally from the excessively commercial character of New York city, which is the focus of the party as well as of free trade; and such being the case, it behooves the Republicans to stand by their colors as protectionists and to let the people of the nation have a fair opportunity of choosing between the two parties as responsible, the one for free trade and the other for the fostering of productive industry. So far as the Republican party is concerned, it must now be evident that it, gains nothing by neglecting to make protection a clean, fair and square national issue, and to make for it a decisive canvass all over the country. Such a canvass was made in 1844, and although defeated, the disinterested sound principles to such an extent as to have been the main basis of the success of 1848.

In 1860 the party made its canvass successfully upon a straight issue in favor of protection, and attracted to its standard thousands who upon a mere question of slavery in the territories would not have joined it. And by proving faithful to this principle of protection, the party remained strong. But no sooner did it allow its faith to waver and commit apostasy so be made to free trade demands than it began to be shorn of its power. We do not now mean by a general canvass for protection the raising of the advalorem duties to build up a few great industries. For of that the country must by this time have become wearied. But a canvass that shall show the true and statesmanship of the protectionist cause as embracing alike all the best interests of the nation, not merely those which are more strictly manufacturing, but agricultural, pastoral, mining, commercial, trading, financial, transporting, scientific and literary interests as well.

Such a course would convince the farmers and planters that their prosperity lies in the development of the home market; first, in the diversification of their products second, and in dependence upon domestic capital and enterprise. It would restore our commerce to all its pristine splendor, and give us a position as the first exporting nation of the world. It would make protection national instead of sectional, and build up that direct trade that has so long been the dream of the South. It looks to us now as though this ought to be the manifest issue of the Republican party in the next national canvass, and that the success would be in proportion to the manliness and sincerity with which the party acts and the boldness with which it makes its canvass.

Ten Thousand Sheep on the Move.

The Omaha (Nebraska) *Tribune* of October 26 says: "Yesterday morning Mr. Perea's vast flock of sheep arrived on the bluff to the southwest of the city, and this morning they were delivered to the parties to whom they had been sold. The flock numbers about ten thousand five hundred head, and the animals are in fine condition, after a jaunt of over four hundred miles, accomplished in about forty-five days. On the trip to Denver only about thirty head were lost, including those killed by the herders for meat. Four thousand ewes, not to black one among them, were kept by themselves, and as they were huddled together by the order of Mr. Perea, the sight was one not soon to be forgotten. The novelty of their bleatings, as the sun shone across them, reminded one most forcibly of the waves on a large body of water. The sheep are divided into flocks of about three thousand each, and are then tended by two men. At night the sheep will remain around the camp fire, and will not wander, as would be the natural supposition. At the first peep of day they are started on, and move ahead only about as fast as they graze the ground."

Already the tone of some of the Southern Democratic papers begins to border on the insolent.

ALTOGETHER TOO LIVELY.

A Berks County Woman Vomits Up Three Lizards, and the Supply Not Yet Exhausted.

[From the Reading Eagle, November 7.]

On Wednesday Mrs. Mitchell vomited the third live black lizard from her stomach. She is the wife of Mr. John Mitchell, who resides in Cumru township, and is employed as a machinist in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's shops, and yesterday morning her husband brought the reptile along to this city, when he came to work, and presented it in a bottle to Dr. Dundore, who is preserving it alive. It is four inches in length and is dark on the back and spotted, very similar to a trout, on the stomach.

Last spring when returning home from this city in a carriage she vomited something alive, while she was leaning over the side of the vehicle, but did not stop to examine it. About two weeks ago she felt a choking sensation and threw up into a basin at home a live lizard about four inches in length, and on Wednesday another one. About an hour thereafter she felt a choking sensation again in her throat, which has led her to believe that there are more lizards in her stomach.

Mrs. Mitchell is about 33 years of age, weighs over 200 pounds, and is in good health, excepting that occasionally she is afflicted with weak spells and a choking sensation, but these are of short duration. One evening, last summer a year ago, she drank water from the spout of a pump, and remarked to her husband at the time that she believed she drank something alive with the water.

Mrs. Mitchell intends taking some drug to destroy the reptiles in her stomach.

The President's Responsibility.

[From the Hartford Courant, Rep.]

The question has been raised whether General Grant, finding the party endangered on his account, ought to have sacrificed his dignity enough to have removed all doubt of his position. His dignity triumphed, but it was something like the dignity of a bank officer, who, seeing a run on his bank threatened by lying and malicious rumors, should refuse to compromise his dignity by denying the false reports. But it is by no means certain that any utterance of the President would have averted the disaster.

But the President could have benefited the party in other ways without sacrificing his dignity—in ways, too, which would have increased for him the respect and love of the people. Had Mr. Williams never been nominated for Chief Justice it would have been worth several hundred thousand votes to the Republican party. The same would have been true had Mr. Williams been removed a year ago from the importunate office which he is still allowed to retain. Had the President dropped Mr. Shepherd, the Washington "Boss," and his fellow-members of the District ring, when their corrupt practices were disclosed, it would have added many thousands to the Republican vote and done much to re-establish General Grant in the hearts of the people. There would have been half a million more votes for Republican candidates last Tuesday had the people believed that the use of Executive patronage had always been made with an eye first of all to the interests of the nation, and not in many instances to reward personal relations or friends. These are some of the ways which suggest themselves in which the President might have helped the party without compromising his dignity.

Courting Disease.

The individual may be said to court disease who exposes himself to the miasmatic influences whice give rise to chills and fever and other malarious epidemics and endemics, without previously fortifying his system against their insidious attacks by the use of a protective medicinal agent. The hardiest constitution is by no means proof against such maladies, much less one naturally weak or bilious, or the antagonistic power of which is lessened by an irregular habit of body. The inhabitants of the bottom lands of the South, of the new clearings of the West, of suburban districts where sunken lots exist, of every locality of the American continent in fact, where malaria is epidemic or sporadic, declare that the only true antidote to the miasmatic virus that they have ever used is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. There seems to be something peculiarly resistant in this standard preventive and remedy to all hurtful atmospheric influences.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,351 56.

CHARTERED IN 1869.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of SIX Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. I. Graham, S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Ziegler.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK

IN THE CITY IN THE WAY OF

Fresh and Pure Drugs, Family Medicines, Imported Soaps, Perfumes, Colognes,

Of every kind will be found at the corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street. We have also Dr. LA-VILLE'S great FRENCH REMEDY for the CURE of RHEUMATISM and GOUT, the best remedy in the world; has never been known to fail. No trouble to show goods, remember at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,

Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

Prescriptions carefully compounded.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

FLEMING & OGLEVEE,

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

139 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE,

1874. FALL AND WINTER 1875

HATS, CAPS AND FURS!

A Large and Attractive Stock OF NEW DESIRABLE GOODS, FOR THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.

R. H. PALMER,

151 WOOD ST.

DRY GOODS.

COMMENCING MONDAY MORNING, November 9th, 1874,

IN ORDER TO QUIT THE RETAIL DRY GOODS BUSINESS,

A. D. M'Kee

WILL OFFER

Over $100,000 Worth OF DRY GOODS,

At a Great Sacrifice, AT

No. 59 Market St.

GREAT Closing Out SALE!

$125,000 WORTH OF Dry Goods

Marked Down to Close Out!

James Caldwell & Co.

Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.

Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold

REGARDLESS OF COST.

The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.

To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.

A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.

Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.

Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.

Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.

James Caldwell & Co.,

118 and 120

Federal St., Allegheny.

CARPETS.

Carpeting!

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Before Removing to Our New Storerooms

115 and 117 Federal Street,

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF ALL PERSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE

Carpets, Crumb Cloths, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Mattings, Lace Curtains, Druggets, Lambrequins, Piano and Table Covers,

And all Goods in our Line, to give us a call, as we wish to close our Entire Stock.

WELTY BROS.,

196 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Patent Seamless English CRUMB CLOTHS,

Parlor Druggets,

Walnut and Gilt Cornices, Nottingham Curtains and Lambrequins.

NEW STYLE IMITATION LACE

Window Shades.

Lowest Prices of the Market.

All Fresh Goods Just Received at the

Carpet Store OF McFarland, Collins AND Co

New No. 101 Fifth Avenue.

FALL STOCK!

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths, Mattings, Druggets, Foltings, Crumb Cloths.

Rugs, Mats, Window Shades, Table Covers, Piano Covers

MANUFACTURERS.

PIG LEAD

LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD,
BAR LEAD, LEAD WIRE,
PIG TIN BLOCK TIN PIPE,
BAR TIN TINNERS' SOLDER
PLUMBERS' SOLDER,
INGOT COPPER, SPELTER,
ANTIMONY, BRASS CASTINGS,
BABBITT METAL.

Bailey, Farrell & Co.,

167 Smithfield Street.

NAILS, NAILS, NAILS.

WHEELING NAILS.
Nails of Every Variety.
Window Patent Barb Nail.
Bar, Sheet and Galvanized Iron.
Terne Plate, &c.,
SOLD BY

ONIONS & BALDWIN,

No. 10 WOOD STREET,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of Machinery, Furnace and Rolling Mill Castings, Stoves, Hollow-Ware, &c., corner of Twentieth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

GEO. W. STEVENSON. WM. L. STEVENSON

GEO. W. STEVENSON & BRO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware

Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,

PLAIN AND FANCY GRATES, &c

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

131 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.

GOODS DELIVERED.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED AND SAND

ROLLS,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Mill Castings,

Of Every Description.

Office and Warehouse, 33 WOOD STREET, corner Second avenue.

Totten&Co

FULTON FOUNDRY,

Cor. Twenty-Fourth and Railroad Sts.

TWELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS.

SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,

Ore Pulverisers

Of Improved Construction.

Mills for Grinding Brick Clay.

Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered.

ROLLS TURNED.

Phoenix Roll Works.

JAMES B. YOUNG & CO.

Patent Semi-Steel, and Cast Iron

Chill Rolls

SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,

Haskin's Patent Double Spiral Pinions

Cast and Finished to Order, at Lowest Current Rates,

41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

Iron City and Siberian Iron Works.

ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheet Iron

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse, No. 108 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY

AND

PIPE WORKS

The Largest and Most Complete

PIPE FOUNDRY

IN THE WORLD.

CAPACITY, 200 TONS GAS AND WATER MAINS DAILY.

CONTRACTORS FOR ERECTION OF GAS AND WATER WORKS COMPLETE.

WM. SMITH & SONS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for all sizes and quantities respectfully solicited.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.

Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,

Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1832, and

PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,

Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1865, manufacturers of the well known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks', Fairmount, Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.

Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DICKSON MARSHALL & CO.,

General Founders.

HOUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.

Corner Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.

Everson, Macrum & Co.,

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

Sheet, Bar, Band and Small Iron.

Office and Works, Second Avenue,

Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge, PITTSBURGH

Special attention given to FINE SHEET.

JOHN FITZIMMONS,

South Side Brass Works.

ALL KINDS OF

Brass Castings Made to Order.

Prompt attention given to filling Orders for Finished Brass Goods and Anti-Friction Metal. Address No. 95 CARSON STREET, SOUTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ANCHOR NAIL and TACK WORKS

Chess, Smyth & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

112 Water Street and 146 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

SCRAP IRON, METAL AND STEEL

Also, Rolling Mills and Forgesupplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggoting and other purposes. OFFICE AND YARDS,

Cor. Eleventh St. and Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

HAZARD POWDER COMPANY'S

Sporting and Mining Powder.

I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Farmers, Quarries, Contractors and Dealers by KEG OR CAR LOAD, AT LOW PRICES.

SAFETY FUSE constantly on hand.

ARTHUR KIRK,

No. 25 Second street (late Irwin street), PITTSBURGH.

STEAM BOILERS, &C.

ECLIPSE

SAFETY STEAM

BOILERS!

Stationary, Portable and Marine

5 to 1,000 Horse Power.

The advantages over other Boilers secured by the Eclipse are:

First—Safety from risk of destructive explosion.

Second—Economy in Space and Fuel.

Third—Durability of Materials.

Fourth—Convenience of access to every part.

Fifth—Simplicity of Furnace, Connections and General Construction.

Sixth—Facility for Cleaning.

Seventh—Freedom from Expansion, Strains and Leaks.

Eighth—Efficient circulation attained by the tubes and large returns.

Ninth—Steam Generators are adapted to heavy or light service, high or low pressure, or steady and unequal work.

The Castings are made of Semi-Steel; the Tubes are lap-welded, and the Bonnie Incline Water Tube gives a powerful circulation of water for removing sediment; and a peculiar arrangement for cleaning the Shell and Connections. The Sectional Form allows the Boiler to be increased, diminished or divided without damage to parts, and the Improved Lock-Nut does away with caulking, packing or gaskets.

ECLIPSE STEAM

MANUFACTURING CO.,

SHARPSBURG, PA.,

AND

87 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

Illustrated Circulars and Estimates furnished.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

N. SNYDER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, INCRUSTATION SCALE-TAKING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.,

Cor. Second Avenue and Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the address will be promptly attended to.

ROOFS.

Iron Roof Frames

AND

Iron Mill Buildings

COVERED WITH

CORRUGATED IRON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Corrugated Iron,

FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.

UNION IRON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, ROUND AND SQUARE BARS IRON, MERCHANT BARS,

Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, THIRTY-THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

EASTERN OFFICE, 57 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Lithographs of Sections and Books of detailed information, giving calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

I. K. BECKER,

Successor to JARVIS & BECKER.

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

AND DEALER IN

Gas Fixtures, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead,

Pumps and Hose.

202 Smithfield St., 4th Door from Liberty, PITTSBURGH.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINE WORKS.

HUGH M. BOLE, Proprietor.

Manufactures STEAM ENGINES of all classes and GENERAL MACHINE WORK. Also, CASTINGS made to order, for sale.

Repairing promptly done and well done.

Shop—Corner Point alley and Duquesne Way.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

M'Keesport Iron Works,

W. D. WOOD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Planished, Common, Charcoal and Juniata Sheet Iron.

Office—111 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mills & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Youghiogheny Cement,

LIME AND PLASTER,

No. 258 LIBERTY STREET.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS,

UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.

We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Honeycomb, Cinder or Scale, Very High Finish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Surpass Any Forging for Durability.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,

Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse: Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Refined Cast Steel

Of Every Description; Also, BEST

Refined German Plow & Spring Steel

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL.

CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL.

CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES.

ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM and SEAT SPRINGS.

AXLES AND SHAFTING.

STEEL FIRE BOX AND BOILER PLATES.

STEEL BOILER RIVETS OF ORDER.

83 Water and 100 First Ave., Pittsburgh

FIRE BRICK.

STAR FIRE BRICK WORKS.

REED & HARBISON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BENEZET and CLARION BRANDS

OF

Fire Brick

Adapted to all descriptions of Furnaces where a high heat is required. All varieties of Tile and Shaped Brick made to order.

Office and Works—SMALLMAN, TWENTY-SECOND AND RAILROAD STREETS.

SAVAGE, GLADE & SAVAGE

Mountain Fire Brick,

WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY FIRE BRICK IN THE MARKET.

J. & J. M. PORTER,

Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the sale of the above named Brands.

Also, Manufacturers of WEST VIRGINIA FIRE BRICK AND FURNACE LININGS.

P. O. Address—NEW CUMBERLAND, W. VA.

Pittsburgh Office—No. 3 SMITHFIELD STREET, Monongahela House Building.

FLOUR.

Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store and to arrive. For Sale by

D. WALLACE.

FINANCIAL.

ALTOONA

Permanent Improvement Loan,

FOR SALE BY

St. Clair Banking Company.

SEVEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS, free from State and local taxation. The ST. CLAIR BANKING CO., No. 16 SIXTH STREET, offer a limited number of the Bonds of the Permanent Improvement Loan of the city of Altoona, Penna., at par and accrued interest. These Bonds are issued in accordance with an act of Assembly approved April 10th, 1873, in sums of $500 and $1,000, and bear interest at the rate of 7 per annum, payable January and July, in Altoona or Philadelphia. As the whole loan is but $150,000, the investment is a most desirable one, and but a limited amount will be offered for sale.

ST. CLAIR BANKING CO.,

No. 16 Sixth street.

ROBT. ARTHURS, President.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.

WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.

CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

CENTRAL BANK,

No. 47 BANK BLOCK, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL.....$100,000.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fawcett, Madison Bailey,
D. W. C. Carroll, J. F. Dennison,
James H. Hopkins, George Bingham,
Jules Adler, Abram Hayes,
James Bown, Paul H. Haske,
J. B. Walter, James Wilson.

THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President.
J. W. DAVIES, Cashier.
M. HUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier. TTh8

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. MCCANDLESS.....Cashier.

Freehold Bank

AND

BUILDING ASSOCIATION,

No. 68 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$200,000.
FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE.....$500,000.

EDWARD HOUSE.....President.
THOMAS STEEL.....Sec'y and Treasurer.
JAMES P. SPEER.....Cashier.

This day

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

S. K. JAMISON. W. M. STEWART. J. H. KERSHOW.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,

BANKERS.

N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other Investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

Chas. Camblos & Co.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 88 South Third St.

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD SILVER, &c.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Particular attention given to Investments.

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M. and 12 M.

The 8 A. M. Packet from Pittsburgh will connect at Monongahela City with the 11:15 train of Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER GENEVA.....CAPT. M. A. COX
STEAMER ELECTOR.....CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN.CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKS
STEAMER E. BENNETT..CAPT. P. DONALDSON

For further information apply on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No freight will be received after 5 o'clock.

R. R. ABRAMS, Superin'endent.

R. R. CARLISLE, Agent.

ST. LOUIS.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St Louis.

THE FIRST RISE.

THE STEAMER

MESSENGER,

J. M. VANDEGRIFT.....Captain.
JOHN C. FISHER.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

FIRST RISE.

THE POWERFUL TOW-BOAT

ROVER,

OF GRAY'S IRON LINE,

Will leave as announced above.

Will give through bills of lading to Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, La Crosse, St. Paul, Kansas City, St. Jo, Lawrence, Omaha, Sioux City, Denver, San Francisco, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Shreveport, Jefferson, and all points South and Southwest. For lowest rates apply to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
G. H. GHRIEST & CO., or
R. C. GRAY, 94 Water street.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, and to me directed, I will expose at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Birmingham Wharf, below Birmingham Bridge, the Steam Tug

VETERAN No. 2,

Whereof John Lucas is, or lately was Master, HER BOATS, MACHINERY, FURNITURE, APPAREL, TACKLE, &c.

Libeled, seized, attached and condemned as the property of Louis Stalb, W. A. Rogers, and Samuel Rea.

JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal.

November 6, 1874.

LUMBER &C.

J. H. MORRISON,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

SAWED LUMBER,

BOXES, FLOORING, LATHS, RAILINGS, NAIL KEGS, &c.

OFFICE AND WORKS:

No. 386 River Avenue,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

CAUGHIE BROS.

Michigan Lumber

AND

SHINGLES,

TO THE TRADE ONLY.

OFFICE: 96½ FOURTH AVENUE.

CLASS MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory, Office and Warehouse, BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side, Pittsburgh.

J. T. PEARS. B. BAKEWELL, JR.,
E. B. CAMPBELL.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, November 9, 1874.

In the home market we have some indications of a more healthful demand for money. If we should attempt to show the difference between the loan market of today and that of Saturday, it would be rather difficult, yet, any one conversant with the condition of the market will admit that the change from thirty days ago is quite marked. There is not that superabundance of money that was then complained of, and borrowers do not now dictate terms when asking for loans. The statement of the New York banks, which we publish this morning, marks a similar state of affairs in that city; the loans are largely increased while the deposit line shows a steady decline. The foreign money markets are exhibiting greater activity, and the rate of discount has been advanced by the Bank of England in sympathy. Far off as such causes seem, they yet are felt almost immediately in this country, for capital extends its sympathy to every corner of the commercial world. As compared with other years, the shipments of American produce to Europe have been so small this season that the deficiency has had to be made up by shipments of bullion, until at last gold has become scarce and commands a premium "for use" in New York. The bank reserves have fallen so rapidly that the reduction of a million or so might send the rates for money up one or two per cent.; such an event has often produced its corresponding effect in advancing the price of gold, and some of the houses intimately connected with our foreign trade are expecting such a result soon.

Activity abroad operating thus through the gold market would tend to affect general business in this country by giving idle capital freer and more profitable employment in the process of carrying.

—The bank presidents of Philadelphia, at a meeting held this week, took steps in the interest of the Centennial Exhibition to form an association for the purpose of procuring a complete representation in 1875 of our coinage and circulating medium from the first settlement of the country. This will include a collection of the various State coinages and paper money, and of the Continental currency, as well as later issues in paper and coin.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the thirteenth call for the redemption of 5-20 United States bonds. The call is of the 21 instant, and is for five millions of dollars, and of which amount $2,000,000 are called cells, reaches a total of fifty-five millions called for redemption since August 1, 1874, being the amount of the bonds issued under the act of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, absolutely subscribed for under the proposals of July, 1874. The parties who contracted for the forty-five millions of the above named amount have thus prepaid to the Treasury nearly all the bonds until January 31, 1875. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division of the Treasury Office," and all registered bonds should be assigned to "the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

—We find the following in the New York *Bulletin*:

Below is a comparative statement of the gross earnings of sixteen railways for October, together with the returns as far as last week made up for the past ten months, compared with the business done for the corresponding period last year. The result for the month is more favorable than for some time previous, and exhibits a handsome increase. The gross earnings of Atlantic and Pacific shows a gain of $70,226; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota, $412; Ill. Central, Alton and Terre Haute, $1,452; St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, $134; Ill. Central and Dubuque, $2,543; Lake Shore and Chicago, Danville and Vincennes, $2,819. In some of the other roads there has been a slight falling off, but on the whole the net earnings are below last year, show an increase in net earnings, consequent upon the arrangement for reducing expenses. The summary for the month is as follows:

GROSS EARNINGS DURING OCTOBER.

	1874.	1873.
Atlantic & Pacific and leased lines...	$879,490	$808,871
Burlington, C. Rapids & Min..	242,514	242,102
Chicago, Danv'le & Vincennes	81,918	79,099
Cin., Lafayette & Chicago.....	44,466	37,826
Cleveland, Col., Cin. and Ind.	238,345	230,399
Denver & Rio Grande.....	31,929	33,988
Ind. Bloom. & Western.....	124,000	125,628
International & Gt. Northern.	124,000	65,516
Michigan Central.....	594,926	676,040
Mo. Kansas & Texas.....	220,000	207,800
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	125,747	112,272
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute branches.....	42,325	55,450
St. Louis & Southeastern....	125,500	122,300
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern	275,000	270,000
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw.....	83,985	117,302
Toledo, Wabash & Western....	479,127	538,232
Total.....	$3,587,775	$3,488,476
Increase, 1874.....	99,299	

*Fourth week estimated.

The earnings for the past ten months give a total of $25,761,553, against $25,927,891 for the corresponding period last year, a decrease of $226,338, or less than 1 per cent. The following is the comparison for the past ten months:

GROSS EARNINGS FOR THE PAST TEN MONTHS.

	1874.	1873.
Atl. & Pac. (and leased lines)	$4,181,475	$4,179,211
Burl'g'n, C. Rapids & Min...	2,310,000	2,274,721
Cin., Lafay. & Chicago.....	*280,567	324,427
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind.....	3,580,836	4,017,966
Denver & Rio Grande.....	317,765	341,773
Ind., Bloom & Western.....	1,532,400	1,399,651
Michigan Central.....	*4,196,522	6,270,536
Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	2,200,000	2,078,000
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute, (main line and branches)	1,038,219	1,188,772
St. Louis & Southeastern...	*445,420	491,050
St. Louis & Southwestern...	*1,848,319	1,107,260
Tol., Peoria & Chicago.....	*236,167	307,672
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw....	891,241	1,005,356
Toledo, Wab. & Western....	4,291,995	4,992,284
Total.....	$29,701,833	$29,927,891
Decrease, 1874.....	$226,338	

*Fourth week October, estimated.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Governments bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 9, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
5-20's, 1865	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
5-20's, 1865, new	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
5-20's, 1867	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
5-20's, 1868	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
10-40's	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
6-40's, coupon	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
Currency 6's	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
Pac. R. R. 1st mtg.	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
Pac. R. R. 2d mtg.	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
Adams Express.....	117½	119	119	119	119	119
American Express.....	79	79	79	79	79	79
Wells-Fargo Express	79	79	79	79	79	79
Quicksilver.....	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
United States Exp's	64	64	64	64	64	64
N. Y. Central.....	102	102	102	102	102	102
Erie.....	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Michigan Central	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
Illinois Central.....	99	99	99	99	99	99
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
Chicago & Northw'n	39	38¾	39	39	39	39
Rock Island.....	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
St. Paul, common	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
St. Paul, preferred	54	54	54	54	54	54
Wabash, common	30¾	30¾	31	31	31	31
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Toledo & Wabash	26	26	26	26	26	26
Chicago & Alton.....	90	90	90	90	90	90
Do. preferred.....	98	98	98	98	98	98
Hannibal & St. Joe.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
C., C. & I. C.....	71	71	71	71	71	71
Panama.....	72	72	72	72	72	72
South Carolina, Apr	70	70	70	70	70	70
Do. July.....	71	71	71	71	71	71
Virginia 6's.....	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central sale.....	53	53¼
Pennsylvania Central scrip, sales.	103½	104
Reading, sales.....	54½	55
United Companies of N. J. sales...	128¾	129
Oil Creek.....	9¾	9¾
Lehigh Valley.....	61	61¼
Allegheny Valley.....	99	99½
Central Transportation.....	41½	42
P. C., & St. L. m'tge bonds.....	70	72

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 9, 1874.

The market opened to-day with an improved feeling in some departments of trade, while others continued quiet and unchanged. In groceries the demand is slow, and prices of staple articles are rather weak. Grain showed more activity and a firmer feeling as to prices. Provisions are still tending downward and we note to-day a reduction of ¼c on hams and clear sides.

The *Cincinnati Traveller* has the following on the transit of grain from the West to the seaboard:

"The action of the managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in establishing a fleet line to Chicago, and the provision guaranteed by that management to substantially account for shortage on grain, bids fair to divert the entire system of rail communication between the West and the East. The unsurpassed capacity of the road, and the reserved rights, claimed by the corporations, such as irresponsibility for quantity and quality, etc., has been the disturbing element which has produced the result of an open difference between the producers and the carrier. The New York Produce Exchange is getting reasonably alarmed at the prospect of the Western grain trade passing to Baltimore instead of New York, distances, advantages and other things being equal.

"The grain must either be sent by Western men or bought by Eastern men. The Western men will not send unless they are assured of the receipt and guarantee by the carriers. The Eastern men of Baltimore say that without the guarantee and receipt, Baltimore must buy in the Western markets, but if the Baltimore and Ohio line will receive and forward with the guarantee, then the West will come to Baltimore to sell."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail since our last are as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.	Hay, bales.
Monday	1,633	3,000	1,900	2,000	300	1,000	305
Tuesday	1,900	2,000	2,000	1,000	200	1,000	300
Wednesday	857	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,000	300
Thursday	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,000	300
Friday	1,800	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,000	300
Saturday	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,000	300
Total	9,190	9,000	7,900	7,000	1,100	6,000	1,805

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The market opened quite favorably, to-day. There was a large attendance on the Corn Exchange, and transactions were considerably increased. About 6,000 bushels of grain changed hands while the Exchange was in session, and the general feeling indicated a more active market, and also showed a favorable impression on the minds of the grain trade in favor of the permanence of the Exchange.

Wheat—Transactions in wheat are not very active, although there are steady receipts, and prices but below the average. Prices are steady without any quotable change. We quote choice Southern and Illinois white wheat at $1 25@1 28 ₩ bush; extra Michigan white, $1 22@1 25; Ohio white, $1 18@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter, $1 12@1 15.

Corn—The market was steady with a little more feeling, but not quotably changed. Ship corn is rather scarce and nominal at 80@85c ₩ bushel for shelled; 82@85c for ear; a sale of old and new corn, mixed, was made at 78c. New is active at 66@68c for shelled; 66@67c for ear; new shelled sold in a jobbing way, at 70@75c ₩ bushel. The stock is rather light, receipts being below the average, and prices are firm.

Oats—There was a somewhat firmer feeling in cars to-day, and the market range was ½c higher than last week. The bulk of the sales were at 50c per bushel for white, with many holders asking 60c. Transactions were quite liberal at 50@55c per bushel for white cars; 50@52½c for mixed. Receipts are below the average of the season, and the demand from outside buyers has reduced the large stock in first hands last month.

Barley—The market for barley here has been nominal for some time, owing to the high prices induced by a corner at Western points. We quote spring at $1 12@1 15 per bushel for No. 2; $1 25@1 30 for No. 2. No. 1 fall $1 25@1 30.

Rye—The market is nominal. Quotations range from $1 00@1 05 per bushel.

FLOUR—The market is well supplied, and prices are weak, being heavily shaded to secure sales. Quotations: The following are the regular prices of local millers per ₩ bbl: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₩ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50 ₩ bbl; white rye flour $6 40; in sacks 30c off ₩ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: St. Louis $7 25@9 00; choice brands of white winter wheat $8 75@7 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Hanson & Co.'s spring, $7 50; amber, new do $5 25@6 50; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $6 50; corn meal $3 00 ₩ bbl; extra do $4 25@5 00 ₩ bbl. Buckwheat flour is weak at $5 75@6 00 ₩ cwt.

HAY—We quote prime timothy baled at $20 00@21 00 ₩ ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do $17 00@19 00; inferior at $14 00@16 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $22 00@23 00. There has been a liberal supply of loose hay on the Allegheny market. Choice No. 1 timothy is quoted at $20 00@22 00 ₩ ton; second grade do $18 00@20 00; second growth clover hay $21 00@22 00; inferior $17 00@19 00.

MILL FEED—The market is quite active but receipts being very large, the tendency is toward lower prices. We quote sales of 4 cars of bran at $1 05 ₩ cwt; 2 cars seconds at $1 10 ₩ cwt; 2 cars middlings at $1 00 ₩ cwt. Bran is quoted at $1 05@1 10 ₩ cwt; seconds at $1 10@1 20 ₩ cwt; middlings $1 05@1 10 ₩ cwt; choice do $1 20@1 30 ₩ cwt; chop feed $1 20@1 30 ₩ cwt; oil meal $1 30@2 00 ₩ cwt. Twenty cars of mill feed were received by rail yesterday.

GROCERIES.

There are no unusual features in the market for groceries. Sugars are weak and 5c lower on standard grades. Cuba and Porto Rico sugars are nominal, there being none in first hands here. Valentias are stronger, and advanced, being quoted at 13½@14c. New crop of Orleans molasses is quoted to arrive at 80c per gallon. The first consignment, the arrival of which is expected this week, will constitute a test of the various State colinages and paper money, and of the Continental currency, as well as later issues in paper and coin.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the thirteenth call for the redemption of 5-20 United States bonds. The call is of the 21 instant, and is for five millions of dollars, and of which amount $2,000,000 are called cells, reaches a total of fifty-five millions called for redemption since August 1, 1874, being the amount of the bonds issued under the act of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, absolutely subscribed for under the proposals of July, 1874. The parties who contracted for the forty-five millions of the above named amount have thus prepaid to the Treasury nearly all the bonds until January 31, 1875. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division of the Treasury Office," and all registered bonds should be assigned to "the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

—We find the following in the New York *Bulletin*:

Below is a comparative statement of the gross earnings of sixteen railways for October, together with the returns as far as last week made up for the past ten months, compared with the business done for the corresponding period last year. The result for the month is more favorable than for some time previous, and exhibits a handsome increase. The gross earnings of Atlantic and Pacific shows a gain of $70,226; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota, $412; Ill. Central, Alton and Terre Haute, $1,452; St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, $134; Ill. Central and Dubuque, $2,543; Lake Shore and Chicago, Danville and Vincennes, $2,819. In some of the other roads there has been a slight falling off, but on the whole the net earnings are below last year, show an increase in net earnings, consequent upon the arrangement for reducing expenses. The summary for the month is as follows:

GROSS EARNINGS DURING OCTOBER.

	1874.	1873.
Atlantic & Pacific and leased lines...	$879,490	$808,871
Burlington, C. Rapids & Min..	242,514	242,102
Chicago, Danv'le & Vincennes	81,918	79,099
Cin., Lafayette & Chicago.....	44,466	37,826
Cleveland, Col., Cin. and Ind.	238,345	230,399
Denver

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank Building, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 9, 1874.

Time.	B. P.	Tem	WIND. Dir.	WIND. For'ce	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.96	55	S.	Light.	Lt. rain
2 P. M.	29.96	61	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.10	46	N.W.	Light.	Clear.

Mean barometer.....30.05 Highest thermom.....63
Mean thermom .... 52 Lowest thermom.....46
Rainfall.....54

GEO. H. ROOT,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Runaway Accident.

A horse attached to a buck wagon, the property of Mr. Wm. Bellstein, of Allegheny, and driven by Mr. B.'s clerk, Mr. Wm. Edwards, ran away on Ohio street, yesterday, smashing the wagon to atoms, and injuring Mr. Edwards quite severely.

Vacancies in Allegheny Councils.

The election to the Senate of Mr. McNeill, and of Mr. Graham to the House, leaves their seats vacant in the Select Council. Mr. H. M. Long's election to the House also vacates his seat in the Common Council, and the removal of Mr. Theodore Straub from the Third ward creates another vacancy in the latter branch. These vacancies will be filled at a special election to be called by the Mayor as soon as these members shall resign.

Jumped Their Bail.

The parties who were arrested on the charge of stealing rope and car wheels from the works of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company in Penn township, giving their names as Jones and Runnell, were before the Court a hearing before Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, yesterday morning at eleven o'clock. The defendants, however, failed to put in an appearance, and their bail—$300 each—was declared forfeited. Mr. J. Roch is their bondsman.

Boy Killed.

On Sunday evening, a boy named Christopher Kierling, aged nine years, was found dead in a field near Mansfield, the home of his parents. He was sent to bring the horses and cows home. As he did not return search was made for him, and he was found lying dead in the road near the wagtaire, with his skull fractured just behind the ear. It is supposed he was killed by one of the horses kicking or stepping on him.

Allegheny Mortuary List.

The following is Health Officer Hoch's exhibit for the week ending November 8, 1874: Typhoid fever, 2; consumption, 3; putrid scarlatina, 2; erysipelas, inanition, 2; mesenteric fever, 1. Of the following, 1 each: Scarlet fever, remittant fever, stillborn, plethesis pulmonalis, dysentery, congestion of the brain, child-bed fever, marasmus, apoplexy, spinal typhus, premature birth, asthma, enteritis, and old age. Total, 28; whites, 26; colored, 2.

Shot Accidentally.

Yesterday morning John Deimling, residing at the corner of Main and Walnut streets, Allegheny, started up the river in a skiff for a day's hunting. Coming to shallow water, he got out for the purpose of dragging the skiff over a riffle, when the chain at the vessel's bow caught on the hammer of his shot-gun, discharging one barrel and lodging the contents in his forearm. Parties on shore, who witnessed the accident, conveyed the wounded man to his residence, where he is attended by Dr. Dickson. The wound, though severe, is not dangerous.

Meeting of the Prohibition Executive Committee.

The Prohibition Executive Committee met yesterday, with Mr. Rabe in the chair.

Mr. Kirk moved that a committee be appointed to ascertain what election district is entitled to the prohibition flag that the late E. E. Swift, W. S. Ross, G. Fliley, W. J. Powell and Jonathan Gallagher compose the committee.

Mr. Kirk moved that a committee be appointed to inquire into the legality of Mayor McCarthy's election. On motion, laid on table.

Burglars in Allegheny.

The burglars and petty thieves are just now industriously plying their vocations in Allegheny. Not a day passes that we do not hear of their depredations. The latest we have to record are the following: Sunday night an attempt was made to enter a cigar store on Irwin street, by forcing open the shutters by means of a "jimmy." For some reason the burglars gave up the work before they succeeded in effecting an entrance. The Manchester Lunch House was the next point of attack. Here one of the burglars succeeded in getting in, but he had time to seize upon any plunder the proprietor "stacked up" in sight, administering a severe thumping with a club, and the fellow was glad to escape with his life.

The Alleged Shoplifter.

Mrs. Mary Hart, who was arrested on the charge of stealing goods from the dry goods store of Caldwell & Co., Federal street, Allegheny, had a hearing yesterday morning before Acting Mayor McMasters, which resulted in her being committed to jail to await trial on charge at court. She was identified by Mr. James Caldwell and also, by Mr. H. J. Lynch, as the person who had taken several articles of value from their stores. Some of the goods alleged to have been stolen were found in the woman's possession. Shortly after having been committed to jail she procured bail in the sum of $500 and was released. The accused has also some distance from the city, on the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Business Partnership.

Mr. Jas. S. Patterson, proprietor of the London Tea House, No. 18 Fifth avenue, has associated with him in partnership Mr. Samuel Shore, the style of the new firm being J. S. Patterson & Co. The London Tea House since its opening has been liberally patronized by a discriminating public, and is to-day in a better position to meet the wants of its numerous customers than any previous time. The fine goods kept at this establishment, are of the finest quality, and the extent and variety of the stock is immense. With the increased facilities gained by the partnership which has been formed, the trade of the house should and will, without doubt, be largely increased. Messrs. Patterson & Co. have our best wishes for their success.

Allegheny Water Committee.

The Water Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last evening. A number of petitions for abatement of water tax were read. The committee had under consideration the city's needs in the way of engines and boiler apparatus, extension of mains, and other matters pertaining to the supply of water. A four inch main was ordered for Adams street, from Preble avenue to Vermont street.

The Water Works superintendent reported that the old boilers were useless. The committee will recommend to Councils the construction of three new boilers. The engines are reported repaired and as good as new.

The Committee had before them specifications for the construction of a new basin, which were referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Shiras, Rafferty and the Superintendent, with authority to receive proposals.

The Superintendent was instructed to advertise for proposals for felt boiler jackets.

A sub-committee was appointed to visit the elevations around the city to-morrow, to look out a site for the new basin.

The pay-roll, amounting to $1,480 87, and bills to the amount of $1,502, were approved, after which the Committee adjourned.

The Troubles at the Coal Mines.

The two deputies—Stubbs and Lane—sent by sheriff Hare to look into the troubles at Armstrong's coal works, returned from Buena Vista yesterday. They report that upon their arrival at the coal works they called on Gasscertt, the agent of the Italian miners, and made known the object of their visit. The officers then made a reconnoisance on the Allegheny county side of the river. While so doing they came within range of the Italian encampment on the Westmoreland county side, when they were ordered to halt. They made themselves known, when the word was passed along the picket line, and they were permitted to proceed without further molestation. The officers went to Buena Vista, at which place, it had been stated by the Italians, their enemies were intrenched, but Mr. Stubbs asserts that there were not a dozen miners in the village, and that no firing whatever had been done from there, although on Saturday last a party of Italians kept up an incessant fire upon the town.

Sunday afternoon, while the church bells of Buena Vista were ringing, the Italians fired a volley across the river, causing the inhabitants to fly to their homes in terror.

Things have come to such a pass in that locality that it is unsafe for people to be seen from their houses after nightfall. The people of Buena Vista and vicinity who have no interest in the disagreements of the miners, further than that they be permitted to pursue their various avocations without molestation, are loud in their complaints at the riotous conduct of the miners, and demand that measures be taken immediately to quell the disturbance—a demand which no time should be lost in complying with.

We learn that sheriff Hare sent a posse to the scene of the disturbances last evening, with instructions to report the condition of affairs this morning.

The Death of Rev. William Owens.

A large meeting of the Welsh citizens of this city and vicinity, was held last evening in the Welsh Baptist Church, Chatham street, for the purpose of expressing their sorrow in the loss of the late Rev. Wm. Owens. Mr. D. A. Jones was called to the chair, and Mr. Thomas Jones selected as Secretary. A committee, consisting of Ald. H. J. Thomas, Wm. Lewis, Miles S. Humphreys, Charles Jeremy, David Lewis, I. G. Jones, Elias Powell and D. C. Davis was appointed for the purpose of drafting resolutions. During the absence of the committee short addresses were delivered by several prominent Welsh citizens, expressive of regret and sympathy, each recognizing that the Welsh people of our city and country had lost one of their greatest men. The committee, consisting of Ald. H. J. Thomas, Wm. Lewis, Miles S. Humphreys, Charles Jeremy, David Lewis, I. G. Jones, Elias Powell and D. C. Davis was appointed for the purpose of drafting resolutions. During the absence of the committee short addresses were delivered by several prominent Welsh citizens, expressive of regret and sympathy, each recognizing that the Welsh people of our city and country had lost one of their greatest men. The committee returned in a short time reported the following:

1st. That the friends of the family request that the remains of the deceased be removed to the church at 11 A. M., where they will remain in state until 1 P. M., when the funeral service will commence under the auspices of the Deacons of the church.

2d. That a procession be formed to lead the funeral, and that the Welsh nation in Pittsburgh invites all the friends of the deceased to join them in the procession.

3d. That the procession be formed under the supervision of the committee, and that the deceased having expended forty years of active Christian life in the midst of his countrymen in this city, all are respectfully invited to lay aside the toils of the day and cordially unite in paying this last tribute to his mortal remains.

The committee presented the following:

WHEREAS, From time immortal, the Welsh people have been conspicuous for their devotion to the cause of liberty and religion. And whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His wisdom to remove from his labor to his reward, our beloved brother, teacher, pastor and fellow citizen, Rev. Wm. Owens. Therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the decrees of an All-wise Providence, we recognize that in the death of our esteemed brother and fellow citizen, the Welsh people of this city and county have lost a life-devoted friend, an earnest advocate and an able, pure hearted Christian teacher.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our deceased brother, in this their sad hour of bereavement, praying that they with us may during the time yet allotted to us in this life, strive with a Christian zeal to emulate his noble example.

THOMAS JONES,
Secretary.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Important Business Transacted—Select Branch Passes a Resolution Annulling the Contract With The Pennsylvania Railroad—Animated Debate Thereon—Proposition for Election of All City Officers by the People—South Side Indebtedness—Second Avenue and the Connellsville Railroad—The Howard Reservoir Contract—Minor Matters.

A regular meeting of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon, when a very considerable amount of important business was discussed and acted upon.

SELECT BRANCH.

In this branch in the absence of President, Dr. Gross, Mr. John R. McCune was called to the chair.

Mr. Herron, after the minutes had been read, raised the point that under the act of 1872 it does not require a majority of the whole number of Councilmen elected, but a majority of the members present and an affirmative vote equal to two-fifths of the whole number elect. And further, that it does not require the vote to be taken by ayes and noes, unless so demanded.

The chair decided that he would rule in accordance with the position of the gentleman, if a case occurred this afternoon, but the matter was clearly out of order at this time.

The regular order of business was then proceeded with.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, &C.

Mr. Hunter presented the petition of Fred. Jacobs for reduction of business tax. Referred.

Also, petition for relocation of Water street from Penn avenue to Duquesne way. Referred.

Mr. Rafferty, petition relative to opening of Forbes street. Referred.

Mr. Shiras, petition for gas lamps. Referred.

Mr. Gorsen, several petitions for reduction of business tax. Referred.

Mr. Dannals, similar petitions with same action.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, petition regarding certain ponds on the hill. Referred.

Mr. Harrison, resolution relative to fire burning in a coal pile on Thirty-third street. Referred to Road Committee.

Also, resolution providing for stoppage of work on the Thirty-third street bridge, owing to proposed change of line of street.

On motion of Mr. Herron the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Ahlborn, petition for reduction on occupation assessments. Referred.

Mr. Bissell, a resolution for the appointment of committee to ascertain from the Superintendent of the water works whether or not water can be supplied to citizens of the Eighteenth ward, residing along upper end of Butler street.

Mr. Braun objected.

On motion of Mr. Bissell the rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Aiken and Mr. Negley presented petitions regarding taxes.

Mr. Aiken presented a resolution authorizing the Controller to certify a warrant to C. T. Scale for overpaid taxes.

Mr. Aiken offered an ordinance repealing the tenth clause of the city ordinance (on page 219 of City Code) of section 3 of an ordinance entitled Attorney.

The ordinance provides for the repeal of the clause giving the City Attorney the right to furnish to the Controller an account, under oath, of all disbursements, necessary costs and expenses which he may have been obliged to pay in conducting the actions and legal proceedings prosecuted or defended by him as City Attorney, and upon being satisfied of the correctness thereof, the Controller shall certify to him a warrant upon the Treasurer for the amount so of." The ordinance was referred to the Finance Committee.

OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Aiken presented an ordinance providing for the election in February next of a number of city officers by voters chosen by Councils, among them are City Engineer, City Assessor, City Gauger, Superintendent of Markets, Clerk of Markets, Wharfmaster, Assessor of Water Rents, Superintendent of Water Works, Building Inspector, Street Commissioners and Board Measurers.

The present incumbents are to hold over until their successors are chosen and qualified. The ordinance provides for three Street Commissioners. One to be elected by the voters of the First and Second wards; one by those of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards. One to be chosen by the voters of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth and the Eighteenth and Twenty-third wards inclusive, and the Thirty-seventh wards. One to be chosen by the voters of the Twenty-fourth to the Thirty-sixth wards inclusive. The office of Road Commissioner is abolished by the ordinance, after being read, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Adams, petition for grading and paving of Manor street. Referred.

Mr. Ahlborn, petition requesting the Mayor to call special election for member of Select Council, vice J. T. Galvin, resigned. Adopted.

WATER PLUGS FOR SOUTH SIDE.

Mr. Hays, resolution instructing the Water Committee to place sufficient fire plugs on Carson street, South Side. Referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. Braun, a resolution for the appointment of a committee to act with City Solicitor to inquire and consider what changes should be made in the Code of Ordinances of the last year.

Mr. Braun moved a suspension of the rules.

On the call of the yeas and nays, the motion was decided lost, there not being the requisite three-fourth vote in favor.

Mr. Braun, then called the yeas and nays, and the call resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Bissell, Braun, Burgwin, Darlington, Dannals, Foster, Fredericks, Froelich, Harrison, Herron, Hunter, Kernan, Knapp, Meyer, Negley, McCune, Mather, McFarland, Shiras, Negley, O'Neil, Rafferty, Rayburn, Scully, Spahr, Watson, Zern—23.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Aiken, Anderson, Atterbury, Brown, Bates, Darlington, Dannells, Doyle, Fox, Froebrich, Goldthorpe, Harrison, Hays, Hinton, Kerman, Keebler, Kestner, Mitchell, Meyer, Moore, Murray, Metzinger, A. G. McCandless, J. Guy, McClurg, McCune, McFarland, O'Neil, Rafferty, Shipton, Spahr, Zern—31.

Nays—Messrs. Aiken, Anderson, Bissell, Brown, Burgwin, Elder, Fetterman, Foster, House, Hunter, Knapp, Lloyd, Littell, Macfarlane, McMasters, Negley, Rayburn, Scully, Smith, Watson—29.

A question arose as to whether simple two-fifths vote could pass such a resolution and the chair decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Burgwin the City Attorney was instructed to present a written opinion on the question.

Mr. Rafferty presented a resolution instructing the city officers to be in their office or on call during the session of Council. Adopted.

An ordinance relative to the payment of transportation expenses of employees of City Engineer's office was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Shipton.

An ordinance authorizing the assessment of damages and benefits by reason of the grading of Bedford avenue was taken up and passed finally.

A resolution requesting the City Attorney to test the constitutionality of the Wallace act was laid on the table.

An ordinance for the grading of Somers street was laid on the table.

A number of plans and reports of viewers approved by Common Council were taken up and similarly acted upon.

The plans of lots of James S. Devlin, on objection of Mr. Spahr, was referred back to the Survey Committee.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, the rules were suspended to take up, out of order, the ordinance extending the time of commencing and completing the construction of the People's Passenger Railway on Liberty street. This extension is proposed, at the instance of the Water Committee, to allow the laying of new water mains on the street before the track of the railroad is laid.

The ordinance failed for want of one vote. Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

This branch was called to order at half past two o'clock, President Negley in the chair, and a quorum present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Mr. Milligan, petition for reduction of taxes of Michael Dolan. Referred to Road Committee.

Also, petition of Christian Marquatt, for damages incurred in widening Stanton street. Referred.

Mr. Flinn, petition of Mary Tice, for damages sustained by widening of Forbes street. Referred.

Mr. Glass, petition of James Harris, for refunding overpaid taxes. Referred.

Also, for water mains on Forbes street. Referred.

Mr. Turner, for lamps on Washington avenue and Brownsville avenue. Referred.

Mr. Flinn, resolution relative to refunding overpaid taxes in Twenty-first ward. Referred to Committee on Appeals.

Mr. Glass, petition for vacation of Bayard street. Referred.

Mr. Scott, for removing Forty-third street hay scales. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Aull, for opening Park street, Thirty-first ward. Referred.

Mr. Robinson, petition of Joseph Shugart for abatement of business tax. Referred.

The report of the Street Committee, of expenditures for October, was received and filed.

SOUTH SIDE INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. Wood presented the following:

Resolved, That a committee of five members —three from the Common and two from Select Council—be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire whether the Controller has issued bonds as provided in ordinance entitled an ordinance authorizing the funding of the floating debt for the purpose of reducing matured and maturing indebtedness assumed by the city in the consolidation under the act of Assembly of April 25, 1872, approved September 12th.

Resolved, That the said committee be also requested to ascertain how much of said indebtedness has been paid off, on whose warrant the money was supplied, and report the result of the investigation to Councils.

He asked that it be laid over until other business connected with his ward came up, which was done.

STREETS, SEWERS, ETC.

Mr. Fulton presented an ordinance for a sewer on Eleventh street, South side, from Newville street to the Monongahela river. Passed.

Also, an ordinance for opening Wilbert street, Thirty-second ward, from Prospect avenue to Railroad street. Passed.

Also, an ordinance for a board walk on Morningside avenue, from Butler street to Stanton avenue. Passed.

Also, an ordinance to repeal an ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Grandview avenue, from Washington street, Thirty-seventh ward, to Fulton street, Thirty-fifth ward. Passed.

Mr. Fulton, report of viewers on damages caused by the grading of Fifty-first street, from Junonville street to Penn avenue. Laid over.

Also, report of viewers on Rebecca and Coral streets. Approved.

Also, report of viewers on Exchange alley sewer. Approved.

SURVEY COMMITTEE BUSINESS.

Mr. Aull, from the Survey Committee, presented an ordinance establishing grade, of Thirty-third street, from Penn avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad track. Passed.

Also, ordinance locating Douglass avenue from Forbes street to Second avenue extension. Postponed for one week.

Also, ordinance locating Alexander street, from Walnut to Bridge streets, South Side. Postponed one week.

Also, ordinance relocating Homewood avenue, from Pennsylvania Railroad to Franks-town avenue. Passed.

Also, ordinance locating Lake street, from Wilson street to Lincoln avenue. Owing to a clerical error, the ordinance was ordered to be reprinted.

Also, ordinance locating Woodville street, Thirty-second ward. Passed.

Also, ordinance locating Park street, from Spring street to Lexington avenue, Twenty-first ward. Amended by making the street fifty feet in width.

Also, ordinance locating Murray avenue, South Side. Amended and read once.

Mr. Aull moved that Select Ordinance No. 830, establishing grade on Thirty-third street, be recalled for reconsideration. Carried.

Mr. West, from Committee on Appeals, presented a resolution for abatement of taxes in the following cases: Jas. Dunlap, $6 66; Andrew Denniston, $6 88; Michael O'Hare, $8 16; C. W. Nordsick, $2 52.

VACATING OF SECOND AVENUE SIDEWALK.

Mr. Cunningham, from the Road Committee, called up an ordinance vacating a portion of the northern sidewalk on Second avenue. Laid over until next meeting.

Mr. Fulton presented a resolution instructing the Solicitor to prepare an ordinance allowing property holders to construct an outlet from Linden street to Chestnut avenue. Referred.

Ordinance No. 826, recalled from Select Council, was laid over for amendment.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Glass called up the ordinance, laid over at a former meeting, for grading Craig street from Fifth avenue to Forbes street.

The ordinance locating Thirty-third street from Liberty to Laurel avenue, was called up, and amended by striking out "Thirty-third" and inserting "A," when it was passed. The grade ordinance was then similarly acted and passed.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The business of Select Council was taken up, all of which, except that otherwise noted, was concurred in.

To the ordinance adjusting the differences between the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, Mr. West offered an amendment providing that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad be leased by the railroad company within three years, and in the event of the opening of new streets, the grade of the railroad company shall be commenced within sixty days after the ordinance shall be declared, according to law, and completed inside of six months.

Mr. Thompson offered as a substitute for the amendment, an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to add to the contract with the railroad company a clause binding the company to commence the construction of the Thirty-third within one year, and complete the same within three years from that time, provided that if the work, the same shall be done by the city, the expenses to be borne by the said railroad company. The substitute was then adopted in order at present.

The question occurring on Mr. West's amendment, the same was lost.

Mr. Morrison moved to strike out the provision making the ordinance responsible for the expense of changing the railroad tracks at the Grade Crossing. Lost.

The question then recurring on the final passage of the ordinance, the rules were suspended and the ordinance passed.

Mr. Thompson's supplemental ordinance was referred to the Road Committee.

Mr. Fulton offered the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor be instructed to withhold the execution of the contract with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, contemplated in ordinance No. 686, until the said company agrees to the location of certain streets and the construction of bridges over the road at certain streets.

Mr. Rafferty stated that he had the written opinion of the city attorney that the ordinance can now be repealed. He had called up in his session a petition of five hundred citizens asking the repeal of the ordinance. Mr. Rafferty then presented a petition from the Board of Trade in favor of the city to repeal the ordinance; that the railroad company had been given two years advantages, and that it was a gross injustice to citizens and property holders to vacate portions of Grant and Washington streets.

At the instance of Mr. Rafferty, the petition was unfolded at length and shown to the Council.

The opinion of the Attorney was read by the Clerk. It stated that the ordinance was a consensual part of the contract, and failure in that regard would justify the annulling of the contract.

Dr. A. G. McCandless thought the case a self-evident one, the duty of councils being, in his opinion, the adoption of the count resolution now before the body. The speaker resented to the remarks made at the time of the passage of the ordinance. The company did not comply with the provisions of the contract, and were still further time, and now that extended time for commencement of work having passed, the ordinance should be annulled. The people have been under great inconveniences for years, and now it is time, he thought, to relieve them so far as possible, and not allow that great thoroughfare (Grant street) to be closed up.

Mr. Herron said he had voted for the original ordinance, but now favored the resolution to repeal it. The railroad can now be crossed at grade at Thirty-third street, and the bridge can be dispensed with.

Mr. Lloyd thought a mistake might be made in adopting this resolution. In his opinion, the city had the bargain in the contract. He asked business men to look at the matter in a business light. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was making sacrifices rapidly and constantly increasing, must have facilities in a scholarly and finished style. So much so, that since we were called upon to hear witness to his very careful and astute handling of the most difficult character, that any extended remarks at this time would be superfluous. His portrayal of the cunning, design and craftiness, together with the noblemess of heart and soul that made up the great character of the Cardinal Duke de Richelieu, Esq., (laughter,) he held that in giving away the end of Grant street, the city would get a better one in Cherry alley and Wood street. The railroad company is now building the bridges—complying with the contract. You have made, said the speaker, an honest contract, and you will get more from the railroad than you give.

Mr. Anderson said it was not for him to ask a question as to whether there is a contract or not. If there is a legal contract in existence, a resolution cannot annul it. The railroad company claim the contract, and they have commenced work. If they have violated it, then the courts must decide it, and as far as the speaker could see, it could be rescinded only by the courts.

Mr. Burgwin said he had voted for the original ordinance, believing it for the best interests of the city, and he still believed so. He held that the contract could not be rescinded by the passage of a resolution.

Mr. Shiras remarked that the action was written by the City Attorney.

Mr. Shiras also arraigned the railroad company for failure to fulfil contracts heretofore and frequently made. When she was given Eighth street she was to widen it from sixty to a forty feet street. She never did. She was to perform certain acts when given Seventeenth and Sparks on Liberty street, above Eleventh, but she never did. Now she had such legislation as to compel her to pay double business tax, and she will not pay even school or poor tax or, any property. She rents coal recepticles there! Pay another tax. Liberty street, and yet on this no tax can be collected. The people of the city of Pittsburgh had been exceedingly liberal with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Braun and others, and Mr. Shipton, his colleague.

THE JOINT RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

Mr. Hunter, in view of the importance of the matter, moved to postpone further action until next meeting.

Mr. Littell and Mr. Scully suggested it might be well to consider in what position the city would be if the ordinance passed and was vahid. Great expense might be incurred.

A division was called on Mr. Hunter's motion, but it was lost.

The ayes and nays were called, with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Atterbury, Braun, Bates, Darlington, Dannells, Doyle, Fox, Froebrich, Goldthorpe, Harrison, Hays, Hinton, Kerman, Keebler, Kestner, Mitchell, Meyer, Moore, Murray, Metzinger, A. G. McCandless, J. Guy, McClurg, McCune, McFarland, O'Neil, Rafferty, Shipton, Spahr, Zern—31.

Nays—Messrs. Aiken, Anderson, Bissell, Brown, Burgwin, Elder, Fetterman, Foster, House, Hunter, Knapp, Lloyd, Littell, Macfarlane, McMasters, Negley, Rayburn, Scully, Smith, Watson—29.

A question arose as to whether simple two-fifths vote could pass such a resolution and the chair decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Burgwin the City Attorney was instructed to present a written opinion on the question.

Mr. Rafferty presented a resolution instructing the city officers to be in their office or on call during the session of Council. Adopted.

An ordinance relative to the payment of transportation expenses of employees of City Engineer's office was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Shipton.

An ordinance authorizing the assessment of damages and benefits by reason of the grading of Bedford avenue was taken up and passed finally.

A resolution requesting the City Attorney to test the constitutionality of the Wallace act was laid on the table.

An ordinance for the grading of Somers street was laid on the table.

A number of plans and reports of viewers approved by Common Council were taken up and similarly acted upon.

The plans of lots of James S. Devlin, on objection of Mr. Spahr, was referred back to the Survey Committee.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, the rules were suspended to take up, out of order, the ordinance extending the time of commencing and completing the construction of the People's Passenger Railway on Liberty street. This extension is proposed, at the instance of the Water Committee, to allow the laying of new water mains on the street before the track of the railroad is laid.

The ordinance failed for want of one vote. Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

This branch was called to order at half past two o'clock, President Negley in the chair, and a quorum present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Mr. Milligan, petition for reduction of taxes of Michael Dolan. Referred to Road Committee.

Also, petition of Christian Marquatt, for damages incurred in widening Stanton street. Referred.

Mr. Flinn, petition of Mary Tice, for damages sustained by widening of Forbes street. Referred.

Mr. Glass, petition of James Harris, for refunding overpaid taxes. Referred.

Also, for water mains on Forbes street. Referred.

Mr. Turner, for lamps on Washington avenue and Brownsville avenue. Referred.

Mr. Flinn, resolution relative to refunding overpaid taxes in Twenty-first ward. Referred to Committee on Appeals.

Mr. Glass, petition for vacation of Bayard street. Referred.

Mr. Scott, for removing Forty-third street hay scales. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Aull, for opening Park street, Thirty-first ward. Referred.

Mr. Robinson, petition of Joseph Shugart for abatement of business tax. Referred.

The report of the Street Committee, of expenditures for October, was received and filed.

SOUTH SIDE INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. Wood presented the following:

Resolved, That a committee of five members —three from the Common and two from Select Council—be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire whether the Controller has issued bonds as provided in ordinance entitled an ordinance authorizing the funding of the floating debt for the purpose of reducing matured and maturing indebtedness assumed by the city in the consolidation under the act of Assembly of April 25, 1872, approved September 12th.

Resolved, That the said committee be also requested to ascertain how much of said indebtedness has been paid off, on whose warrant the money was supplied, and report the result of the investigation to Councils.

He asked that it be laid over until other business connected with his ward came up, which was done.

STREETS, SEWERS, ETC.

Mr. Fulton presented an ordinance for a sewer on Eleventh street, South side, from Newville street to the Monongahela river. Passed.

Also, an ordinance for opening Wilbert street, Thirty-second ward, from Prospect avenue to Railroad street. Passed.

Also, an ordinance for a board walk on Morningside avenue, from Butler street to Stanton avenue. Passed.

Also, an ordinance to repeal an ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Grandview avenue, from Washington street, Thirty-seventh ward, to Fulton street, Thirty-fifth ward. Passed.

Mr. Fulton, report of viewers on damages caused by the grading of Fifty-first street, from Junonville street to Penn avenue. Laid over.

Also, report of viewers on Rebecca and Coral streets. Approved.

Also, report of viewers on Exchange alley sewer. Approved.

SURVEY COMMITTEE BUSINESS.

Mr. Aull, from the Survey Committee, presented an ordinance establishing grade, of Thirty-third street, from Penn avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad track. Passed.

Also, ordinance locating Douglass avenue from Forbes street to Second avenue extension. Postponed for one week.

Also, ordinance locating Alexander street, from Walnut to Bridge streets, South Side. Postponed one week.

Also, ordinance relocating Homewood avenue, from Pennsylvania Railroad to Franks-town avenue. Passed.

Also, ordinance locating Lake street, from Wilson street to Lincoln avenue. Owing to a clerical error, the ordinance was ordered to be reprinted.

Also, ordinance locating Woodville street, Thirty-second ward. Passed.

Also, ordinance locating Park street, from Spring street to Lexington avenue, Twenty-first ward. Amended by making the street fifty feet in width.

Also, ordinance locating Murray avenue, South Side. Amended and read once.

Mr. Aull moved that Select Ordinance No. 830, establishing grade on Thirty-third street, be recalled for reconsideration. Carried.

Mr. West, from Committee on Appeals, presented a resolution for abatement of taxes in the following cases: Jas. Dunlap, $6 66; Andrew Denniston, $6 88; Michael O'Hare, $8 16; C. W. Nordsick, $2 52.

VACATING OF SECOND AVENUE SIDEWALK.

Mr. Cunningham, from the Road Committee, called up an ordinance vacating a portion of the northern sidewalk on Second avenue. Laid over until next meeting.

Mr. Fulton presented a resolution instructing the Solicitor to prepare an ordinance allowing property holders to construct an outlet from Linden street to Chestnut avenue. Referred.

Ordinance No. 826, recalled from Select Council, was laid over for amendment.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Glass called up the ordinance, laid over at a former meeting, for grading Craig street from Fifth avenue to Forbes street.

The ordinance locating Thirty-third street from Liberty to Laurel avenue, was called up, and amended by striking out "Thirty-third" and inserting "A," when it was passed. The grade ordinance was then similarly acted and passed.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The business of Select Council was taken up, all of which, except that otherwise noted, was concurred in.

To the ordinance adjusting the differences between the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, Mr. West offered an amendment providing that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville be leased by the railroad company within three years, and in the event of the opening of new streets, the grade of the railroad company shall be commenced within sixty days after the ordinance shall be declared, according to law, and completed inside of six months.

Mr. Thompson offered as a substitute for the amendment, an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to add to the contract with the railroad company a clause binding the company to commence the construction of the Thirty-third within one year, and complete the same within three years from that time, provided that if the work, the same shall be done by the city, the expenses to be borne by the said railroad company. The substitute was then adopted in order at present.

The question recurring on Mr. West's amendment, the same was lost.

Mr. Morrison moved to strike out the provision making the ordinance responsible for the expense of changing the railroad tracks at the Grade Crossing. Lost.

The question then recurring on the final passage of the ordinance, the rules were suspended and the ordinance passed.

Mr. Thompson's supplemental ordinance was referred to the Road Committee.

Mr. Fulton offered the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor be instructed to withhold the execution of the contract with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, contemplated in ordinance No. 686, until the said company agrees to the location of certain streets and the construction of bridges over the road at certain streets.

Mr. Rafferty stated that he had the written opinion of the city attorney that the ordinance can now be repealed. He had called up in his session a petition of five hundred citizens asking the repeal of the ordinance. Mr. Rafferty then presented a petition from the Board of Trade in favor of the city to repeal the ordinance; that the railroad company had been given two years advantages, and that it was a gross injustice to citizens and property holders to vacate portions of Grant and Washington streets.

At the instance of Mr. Rafferty, the petition was unfolded at length and shown to the Council.

The opinion of the Attorney was read by the Clerk. It stated that the ordinance was a consensual part of the contract, and failure in that regard would justify the annulling of the contract.

Dr. A. G. McCandless thought the case a self-evident one, the duty of councils being, in his opinion, the adoption of the count resolution now before the body. The speaker resented to the remarks made at the time of the passage of the ordinance. The company did not comply with the provisions of the contract, and were still further time, and now that extended time for commencement of work having passed, the ordinance should be annulled. The people have been under great inconveniences for years, and now it is time, he thought, to relieve them so far as possible, and not allow that great thoroughfare (Grant street) to be closed up.

Mr. Herron said he had voted for the original ordinance, but now favored the resolution to repeal it. The railroad can now be crossed at grade at Thirty-third street, and the bridge can be dispensed with.

Mr. Lloyd thought a mistake might be made in adopting this resolution. In his opinion, the city had the bargain in the contract. He asked business men to look at the matter in a business light. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was making sacrifices rapidly and constantly increasing, must have facilities in a scholarly and finished style. So much so, that since we were called upon to hear witness to his very careful and astute handling of the most difficult character, that any extended remarks at this time would be superfluous. His portrayal of the cunning, design and craftiness, together with the noblemess of heart and soul that made up the great character of the Cardinal Duke de Richelieu, Esq., (laughter,) he held that in giving away the end of Grant street, the city would get a better one in Cherry alley and Wood street. The railroad company is now building the bridges—complying with the contract. You have made, said the speaker, an honest contract, and you will get more from the railroad than you give.

Mr. Anderson said it was not for him to ask a question as to whether there is a contract or not. If there is a legal contract in existence, a resolution cannot annul it. The railroad company claim the contract, and they have commenced work. If they have violated it, then the courts must decide it, and as far as the speaker could see, it could be rescinded only by the courts.

Mr. Burgwin said he had voted for the original ordinance, believing it for the best interests of the city, and he still believed so. He held that the contract could not be rescinded by the passage of a resolution.

Mr. Shiras remarked that the action was written by the City Attorney.

Mr. Shiras also arraigned the railroad company for failure to fulfil contracts heretofore and frequently made. When she was given Eighth street she was to widen it from sixty to a forty feet street. She never did. She was to perform certain acts when given Seventeenth and Sparks on Liberty street, above Eleventh, but she never did. Now she had such legislation as to compel her to pay double business tax, and she will not pay even school or poor tax or, any property. She rents coal recepticles there! Pay another tax. Liberty street, and yet on this no tax can be collected. The people of the city of Pittsburgh had been exceedingly liberal with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Braun and others, and Mr. Shipton, his colleague.

THE JOINT RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

Mr. Hunter, in view of the importance of the matter, moved to postpone further action until next meeting.

Mr. Littell and Mr. Scully suggested it might be well to consider in what position the city would be if the ordinance passed and was vahid. Great expense might be incurred.

A division was called on Mr. Hunter's motion, but it was lost.

The ayes and nays were called, with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Atterbury, Braun, Bates, Darlington, Dannells, Doyle, Fox, Froebrich, Goldthorpe, Harrison, Hays, Hinton, Kerman, Keebler, Kestner, Mitchell, Meyer, Moore, Murray, Metzinger, A. G. McCandless, J. Guy, McClurg, McCune, McFarland, O'Neil, Rafferty, Shipton, Spahr, Zern—31.

Nays—Messrs. Aiken, Anderson, Bissell, Brown, Burgwin, Elder, Fetterman, Foster, House, Hunter, Knapp, Lloyd, Littell, Macfarlane, McMasters, Negley, Rayburn, Scully, Smith, Watson—29.

A question arose as to whether simple two-fifths v